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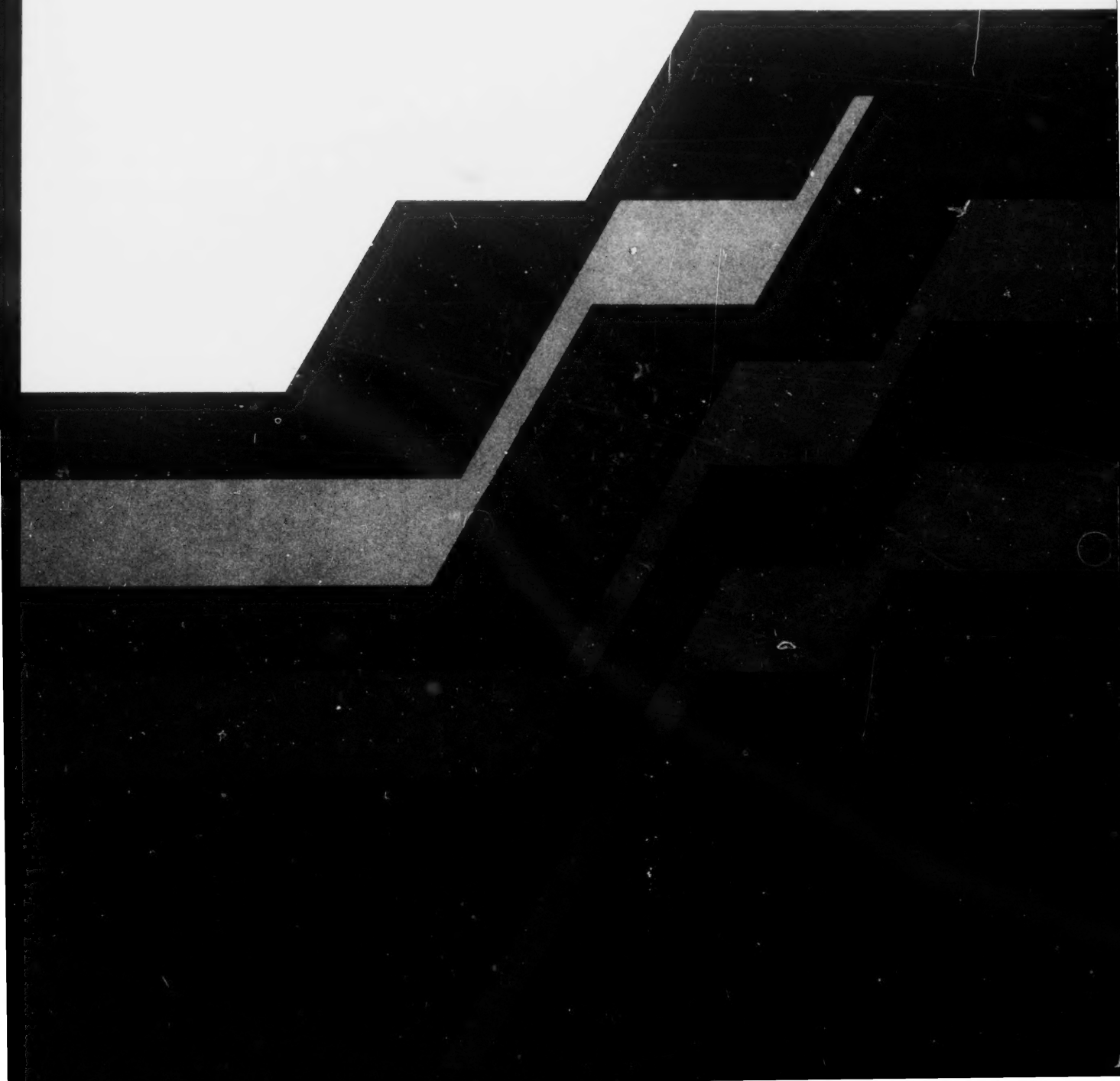
Annual Planning Information

State of Michigan Fiscal Year 1982



Annual Planning Report

State of Michigan

Fiscal Year 1982

. . . a comprehensive collection of labor market information and related labor force characteristics for the State of Michigan

Prepared by:

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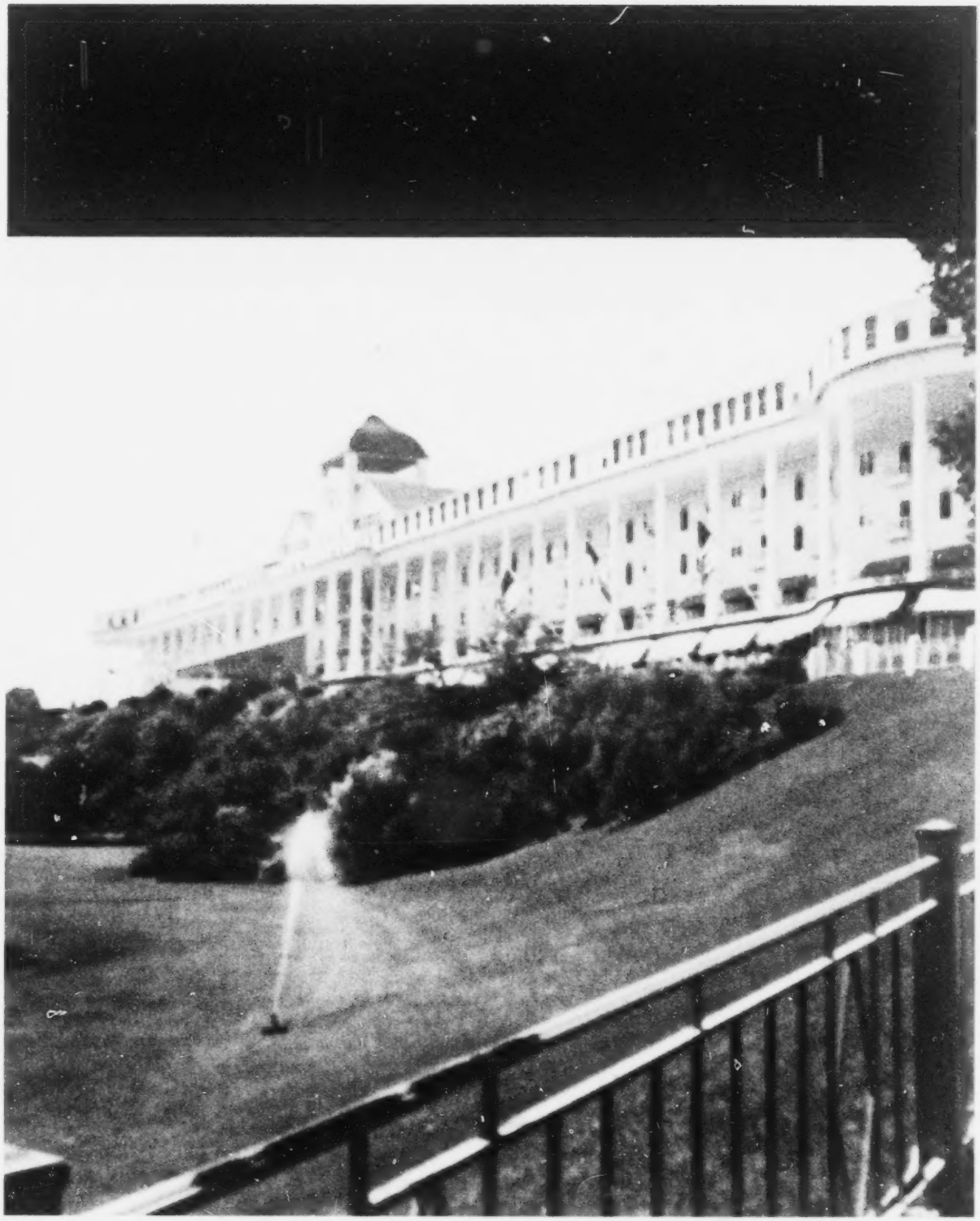
Tahquamenon Falls in Upper Peninsula

Preface

The Annual Planning Information Report for Michigan for fiscal year 1982 is designed to provide labor market information to those who develop employment and training programs, particularly Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) prime sponsors. In addition to the statewide report, 33 other reports are prepared to cover each of the individual prime sponsors and the Balance of State consortia.

The Annual Planning Information Reports provide information on the economic outlook for the upcoming fiscal year, estimates of unemployment for various target groups, and short and long-term occupational forecasts. Because the Michigan report is intended for more general distribution, it does not contain all the statistical tables included in the specific area reports. A statistical appendix is available upon request.

Any comments on the report or requests for additional information are welcome.



Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island

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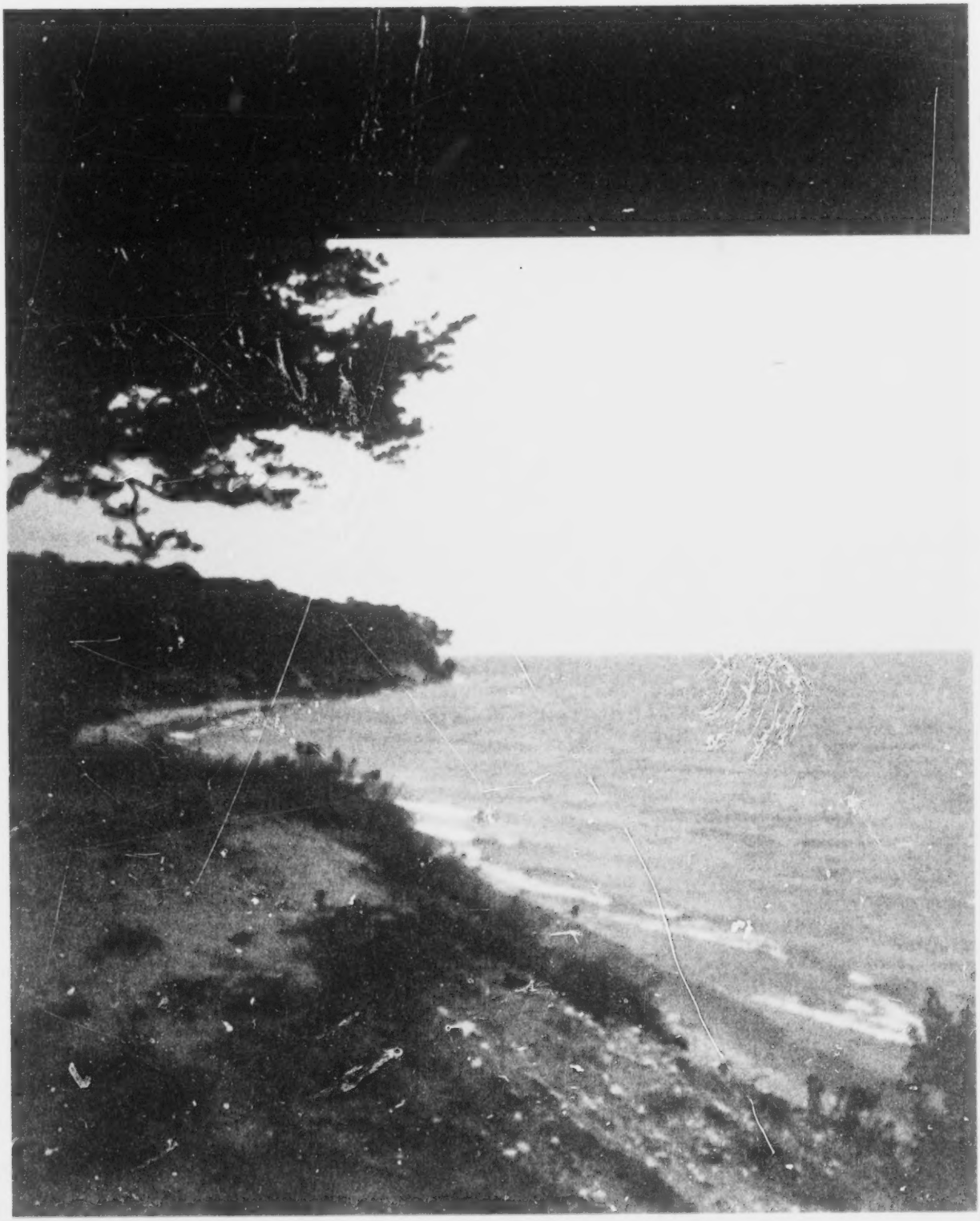
Picture Rock on Mackinac Island

Highlights

- Michigan's unemployment highest in nation.
- Auto companies post record losses.
- Double-digit inflation and high joblessness reduce retail sales.
- High mortgage interest rates hurt construction industry.
- Foreign imports gain in their share of the car market.
- Population growth slows.
- Slow recovery projected.



S. Manitou Island in Lake Michigan

Description of Area

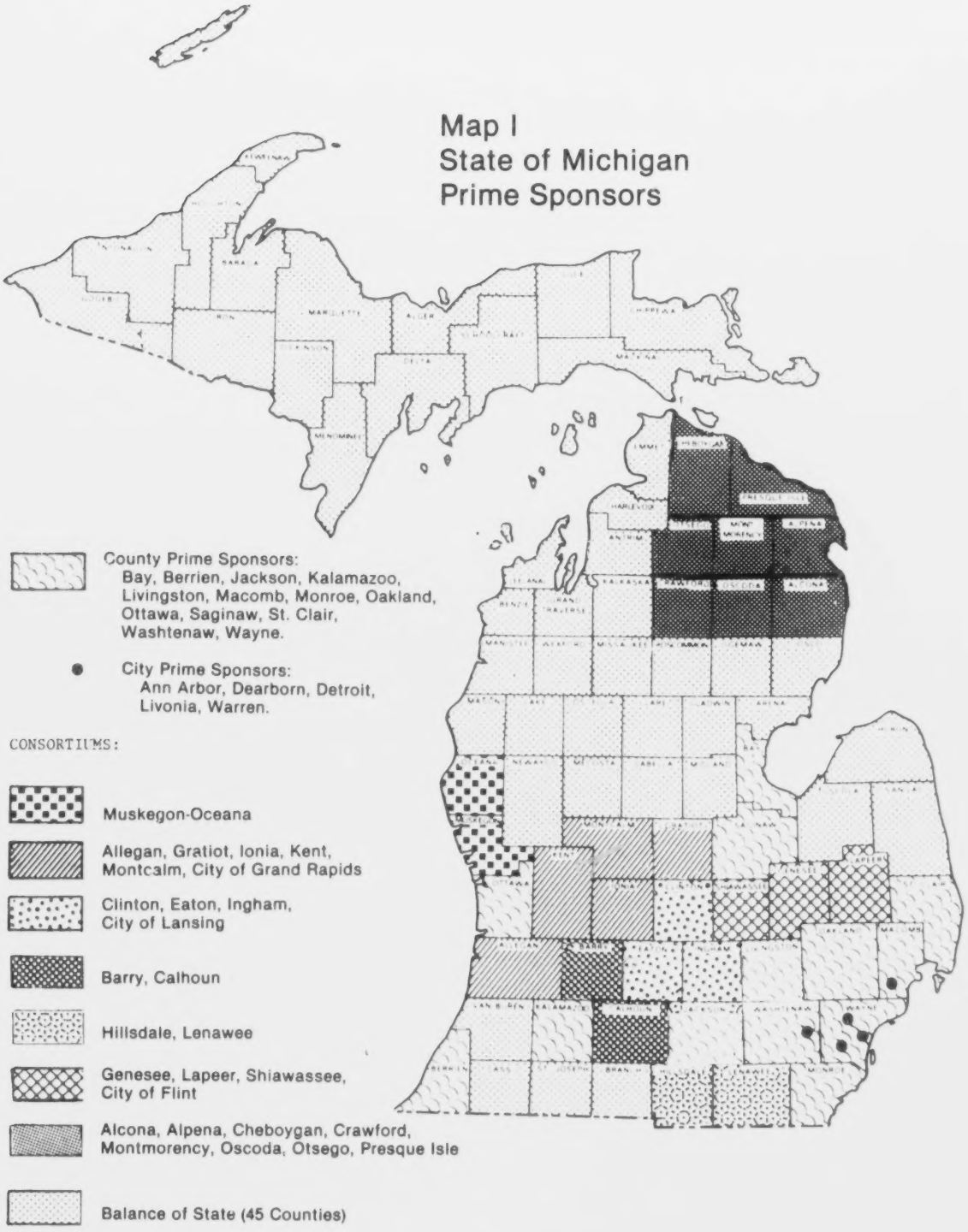
Michigan is divided into two peninsulas by the Straits of Mackinac and is bordered by four of the five Great Lakes (Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior) as well as the states of Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin. To the north is the Canadian Province of Ontario. In terms of land area, Michigan is the 23rd largest state but its coastline is second only to Alaska. Michigan's aquatic scenery consists of a 3,000-mile shoreline that extends along the Great Lakes and inland lakes that exceed 11,000 in number. In addition to 6.4 million acres of public forests, the state's 63,000 campsites and 92 parks and recreational areas have made Michigan a popular vacationland in which billions of tourist dollars are spent annually.

The two peninsulas of Michigan are connected by the five-mile-long Mackinac Bridge, the third longest suspension span in the United States. The Upper Peninsula is rich in iron ore, copper and other minerals. The Lower Peninsula also has vast natural resources (oil, natural gas and salt), however, primary economic activity is centered around automobile manufacturing. Although efforts have been made toward industrial diversification, the transportation equipment industry and its vast network of supplier plants continue to form the mainstay of the state's economy.

Lansing, the state's legislative capital and fifth largest city, is centrally located in the southern portion of the Lower Peninsula. Detroit, the state's commercial capital and largest city with a population of over a million, is situated in the southeastern corner of the Lower Peninsula. With the central administrative offices of the three largest automakers and numerous factories and auto-related facilities, the Detroit metropolitan area is the focal point of manufacturing and trade activity in the state.

Michigan consists of 83 counties, which are grouped into 64 labor market areas (LMA's), of which 11 are defined as SMSA's. The state is also divided into Comprehensive Employment and Training Act areas, commonly referred to as CETA prime sponsor areas. The CETA Act of 1973 allows individual units of government, or combinations thereof, to apply for prime sponsor status. In Michigan, 25 CETA grants have been awarded to designated governmental units. In addition, the State of Michigan, through the Bureau of Employment and Training of the Michigan Department of Labor, serves as prime sponsor to 45 counties in the Balance of State.

Map I
State of Michigan
Prime Sponsors


County Prime Sponsors:
Bay, Berrien, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, Ottawa, Saginaw, St. Clair, Washtenaw, Wayne.
City Prime Sponsors:
Ann Arbor, Dearborn, Detroit, Livonia, Warren.
CONSORTIUMS:
Muskegon-Oceana
Allegan, Gratiot, Ionia, Kent, Montcalm, City of Grand Rapids
Clinton, Eaton, Ingham, City of Lansing
Barry, Calhoun
Hillsdale, Lenawee
Genesee, Lapeer, Shiawassee, City of Flint
Alcona, Alpena, Cheboygan, Crawford, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle
Balance of State (45 Counties)

Economic Developments and Outlook

The nation's economists were generally correct in their predictions of a recession in 1980, but the sharpness of the decline surprised many. Most had forecast a small to moderate dip in the first half of the year, followed by a sluggish recovery in the third quarter. Actually, the U.S. economy fluctuated sharply in 1980. The nation's Gross National Product (GNP) rose slightly in the first quarter, dropped by 9.9 percent in the second, and recovered some of the loss in the third and fourth quarters. On an annual average basis, GNP declined by two-tenths of a percentage point from 1979. The nation's unemployment rate jumped from 6.1 percent in the first quarter to 7.5 percent in the second quarter and has remained essentially unchanged since. Throughout 1980, joblessness in the U.S. averaged 7.2 percent.

Double-Digit Inflation

Several factors contributed to the extreme shifts in the nation's economy last year. With inflation seemingly out of control in the first quarter, the Federal Reserve Board tightened the money supply and interest rates soared. The increase in the rates, plus the imposition of credit and lending controls, accelerated the economic decline in the second quarter and caused the money supply to fall. With the steep drop in GNP, interest rates declined. Growth in the money supply then resumed and economic activity revived. At the same time, interest rates, because of increased loan demand and inflationary expectations, began to move up sharply again.

Double-Digit Unemployment

While the U.S. recession was sharp, it was brief. In contrast, Michigan's economic plight has been long-lasting. The state's unemployment rate averaged 12.6 percent in 1980, the highest in the nation. Inflation topped 15 percent. The downturn in Michigan's economy began with the disruption of foreign oil supplies in the spring of 1979. The resulting escalation in gasoline prices caused a slump in motor vehicle demand, accompanied by a dramatic shift to more fuel-efficient cars and trucks. Because of the domestic automakers inability to rapidly shift production from large to small cars, sales of imported cars boomed. Auto workers in Michigan were particularly hard hit by this shift in consumer demand because of the disproportionate number of large car assembly facilities located in the state.

Import Share Soars

After reaching an all-time peak of 13.1 million units in 1978, sales of domestic motor vehicles declined 13.3 percent in 1979 and dropped at an even faster rate of 24.4 percent in 1980. While domestic sales were rapidly dropping, sales of imported cars, especially from Japan, skyrocketed. In 1979, imported cars accounted for 21.8 percent of the U.S. car market, up from 17.7 percent in 1978. During 1980, the import share averaged 26.7 percent, peaking at nearly 30 percent in July 1980. In fact, in 1980, Japanese motor vehicle production (11.0 million units) surpassed U.S. motor vehicle production (8.0 million units) for the first time in history as Michigan automakers posted a record $4 billion loss. Domestic sales, production, and the number of dealerships selling American-made cars fell over the year. In 1980, the number of dealers selling cars built by the Big Three plus American Motors dropped by more than 1,600 or nearly 7 percent.

Personal Income Declines

In many respects, 1980 was a worse recession year in Michigan than 1975. In both years, employment dropped by about 5 percent, but real personal income fell about twice as fast. The combination of rising inflation and unemployment and falling auto sales resulted in a nearly 10 percent plunge in inflation-adjusted personal income for Michigan residents last year. Such a decline is unprecedented since the state began keeping data on personal income in the 1940's. The Michigan Department of Management and Budget estimates that continuing high inflation will push real personal income down another 3 percent in 1981.

Recovery Slow

Most economists see Michigan's economy as experiencing another year of stagflation. Inflation will remain in the double digits and unemployment will average in the twelve percent range, representing only a modest improvement over 1980. As in the past, employment gains will depend heavily on how strongly domestic auto sales rebound. During 1980, American-market auto sales totaled about 9 million, including 2.4 million foreign imports. Forecasts for this year range from 9.4 to 10.0 million, with domestic automakers expected to make some inroads into the importers' share of the market. Even given a moderate improvement in the auto industry, little change is expected in the state's unemployment picture until the fourth quarter of 1981. The estimated 100,000 employment gain by then will represent only about one-half of the jobs lost in 1980.

Turnaround Dependent on Car Sales

Because the state's economic recovery is largely dependent on the sales success of the auto industry's 1982-model year, beginning next fall, the fiscal year (October to October) forecasts presented below show unemployment climbing from 11.4 percent in fiscal year 1980 to 12.6 percent in fiscal year 1981. The turnaround expected in the last quarter of 1981 does not surface in the figures until fiscal year 1982 when the jobless rate is anticipated to dip to just under 11 percent.

	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982
Civilian Labor Force	4307	4320	4366
Total Employment	3815	3777	3891
Unemployment	492	542	475
Rate	11.4%	12.6%	10.9%

Note: Data in Thousands

State Share of Car Production Declines

Although Michigan continued to lead the nation in car production for the 1980-model year, its share was the smallest in 21 years. Of the 6.7 million cars produced in the United States, 1.7 million or 26.2 percent were built in Michigan. The previous lows were 29.3 percent in 1979, and 28.3 percent in 1959. During 1965, Michigan's share of national production peaked at 35.5 percent.

Michigan's share of total truck assemblies in the nation also fell from 32.7 percent in 1979 to 26.8 percent in 1980. Total truck assemblies in the state were estimated at 414,000 in 1980, a decline of more than 58 percent from the previous twelve months. The sharp decline in truck assemblies reflects the falloff in demand for light trucks, vans and recreational vehicles due to rising fuel prices, high interest rates and other inflationary pressures.

General Motors Corporation

In 1980, the General Motors Corporation reported a loss of $753 million. Despite losing money for the first time since 1921, General Motors plans to build or renovate several Michigan plants over the next five years. The dollar amount of the renovation is $10 billion or one-fourth of its worldwide capital improvements budget.

More than $1 billion of that amount will be spent on two facilities already announced for southeastern Michigan, a Cadillac assembly plant on the Detroit-Hamtramck border and a multi-line assembly plant in Orion Township. A key $30 million grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development was recently approved by the Reagan administration to help develop the site for the Cadillac assembly plant. The $700 million, 3-million-square-foot plant is expected to save 6,000 existing auto industry jobs and generate 5,500 construction jobs. Construction of the Orion Township assembly plant will replace two 55-year-old plants (Fisher Body and Pontiac Motors) in nearby Pontiac. The old facilities will be linked together by a production line, possibly for the manufacturing of engines and transmissions.

Construction of a new $600-million assembly plant in Vienna Township near Flint is also being considered. In addition, renovation projects are scheduled for plants in Bay City, Flint, Warren and Ypsilanti. These plants will produce transmissions for a family of front-wheel drive cars to be introduced in the 1983-model year. Also, the Saginaw Chevrolet Manufacturing is currently undergoing a $200 million expansion and retooling project to produce special component parts for new energy-saving vehicles to be introduced in the 1982-model year.

Construction of a new $60 million diesel parts plant for General Motors is nearing completion in the Coopersville area of Ottawa County. Approximately $5 million worth of pollution control equipment will be installed at the new facility. No opening date has yet been set.

Construction is also nearing completion on a $130 million V-6 diesel engine plant in Delta Township near Lansing. The new GM facility is expected to have an additional $51 million invested in sophisticated machinery. Production is tentatively scheduled to start in late 1981.

Ford Motor Company

The Ford Motor Company completed its largest plant conversion in history in 1980. Approximately 1.4 million square feet of space was rehabilitated and 700,000 square feet added at the Dearborn engine plant in the Rouge. The $650 million project was undertaken to produce 1.6-liter, 4-cylinder engines for the company's new front-wheel drive cars. An additional $60 million was invested in the Wayne assembly plant, which produces the Ford Escort and the Mercury Lynx.

During 1980, the Ford Motor Company lost $1.5 billion. Despite the largest loss in the company's 77-year history, previously planned commitments will be honored. In fact, Ford's projected worldwide spending in 1981 will total about $3.3 billion, a one-half billion increase over the 1980 spending levels. Slightly less than two-thirds of the proposed budget will be devoted to North American operations. The largest investment in Michigan will be at the Rouge manufacturing complex in Dearborn, where Ford's Steel Division is investing an estimated $45 million on new facilities, machinery and equipment.

Although Ford has spending plans for 1981, it also announced last fall that it may mothball its modern foundry in downriver Flat Rock. The Flat Rock plant was opened in 1972 at a cost of about $200 million. Today, the plant and an older casting facility in Cleveland are running at just 40 percent of capacity. As Ford shifts to smaller cars, the demand is less for the heavy engine block used in the large V-8. The reduced demand prompted Ford to announce that it might close the Flat Rock plant by 1983. Ford has already closed a smaller casting plant in Windsor, Ontario and a specialty foundry in Dearborn that made small components such as valves. Operations are also scheduled to be phased out at the Northville valve plant in late 1981. The Northville plant polished and machined valve castings produced at the Dearborn plant.

Chrysler Corporation

The Chrysler Corporation was successful in securing $1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees during 1980. However, Chrysler's introduction of its 1981 K-car models unfortunately coincided with the surge in interest rates from 12 to 19 percent. New car sales that looked promising, tapered off and Chrysler initiated a program to offer new car buyers rebates of up to 7 percent. Despite Chrysler's imaginative efforts, its cash flow problems worsened and the company posted a record $1.7 billion loss in 1980. An additional $400 million in federal loan guarantees were approved in February 1981, for an overall total of $1.2 billion in aid.

When Chrysler closed the Lyons Trim Plant in 1979 and Dodge Main in Hamtramck in January 1980, many hoped that the company would be able to operate efficiently and profitably. However, economics have forced Chrysler to phase out more of its plants. Both the 8-Mile Stamping Plant and the Huber Avenue foundry closed in late 1980. The Lynch Road plant, scheduled to close in July 1980, was granted a reprieve and will not close until April 1981.

The majority of Chrysler's 1981 expenditures will be for rehabilitation of existing structures. In Michigan, a downriver Trenton plant is being retooled at a cost of $300 million. The firm's new four-cylinder engines are being built there.

American Motors Corporation

American Motors Corporation lost $197.5 million in calendar year 1980, the biggest loss in its 26-year history. That compares with net earnings of $70.6 million a year earlier. In December 1980, AMC stockholders approved a plan to give the French automaker Renault a potential majority control of the company in exchange for $200 million AMC needed to introduce new products.

Uniroyal

Suffering from many of the same problems as the auto industry, Uniroyal, the nation's third largest rubber company, closed two of its U.S. tire plants in 1980. One was the 74-year-old Jefferson Avenue plant in Detroit. The shutdown idled about 1,700 workers.

Volkswagen of America

Legislation clearing the way for Volkswagen to take over the old Army missile plant in Sterling Heights was signed in April 1980 by President Carter. It allowed the company to acquire the facility in exchange for constructing two office buildings for the Detroit Arsenal in Warren, at a cost of about $21 million. Work began in October 1980 to transform the facility into an assembly plant for VW Rabbit production. The plant will provide an initial start-up employment of 1,000 in the fall of 1982 and will provide about 4,000 jobs at full production.

Construction Activity

Although record high interest rates and rising material costs have delayed many construction plans and cancelled others, some major building projects are currently underway or scheduled to begin shortly in Michigan. One such project is the new $27 million Crossroads Mall, which opened in July 1980 in Portage in Kalamazoo County. The two-level, 720,000 square-foot mall is expected to provide between 1,200 and 1,500 jobs when all the stores are occupied. J.L. Hudson Corporation and J.C. Penney Company are the current anchor stores with Sears Roebuck and Company expected to join them in the future.

Twin 21-story towers are rising adjacent to the Renaissance Center in Detroit. The towers will contain 569,000 square feet of office space, 45,000 square feet of retail space and inside parking for 550 vehicles. Completion is scheduled for June 1981.

Ground was broken in April 1980 for the New Center I building, an 8-story office and retail center being constructed in Detroit. Trizec Corporation and General Motors are partners in the project. General Motors will be the main tenant of the building. Pedestrian skywalks will link the Fisher Building, General Motors Building, New Center Building, St. Regis Hotel and the New Center I Building. A new parking structure for 1,700 cars on Lothrup Avenue is also part of the plan.

Construction began in the spring of 1980 on a 10-story complex of apartments, offices, parking and shops in downtown Birmingham. The new building, called Birmingham Place, will cost about $1 million per floor. Its one-half million square feet of space is expected to be ready for occupancy in late 1981.

Construction began in August 1980 on Stoneridge Office Park, a $30 million split-level office complex on a 20-acre site in Bloomfield Hills. The 324,000 square-foot complex will provide parking for about 1,400 cars and 15,000 feet of retail space to serve the office tenants. The project is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1981.

Lear-Siegler's National Broach and Machine Division broke ground in Macomb Township in late 1980 for a new $15 million plant. Being built on an 80-acre site, the plant will replace an existing facility in Detroit. The firm manufactures industrial tools and machinery.

The Board of Directors of Champion International Corporation approved plans in late 1980 for construction of a $480 million hardwood pulp mill near Quinnesec in the Upper Peninsula. Construction is scheduled to begin in the spring of 1981. Champion initially planned a combined pulp and paper plant, but is now undecided on the paper mill project.

Michigan State University and the U.S. Department of Energy signed a $25.7 million contract for the establishment of a National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory on the MSU campus. The lab is expected to be completed in 1984. It will aid scientists in learning more about the atomic nucleus.

Detroit Tops in UDAG Grants

Detroit received a $10 million Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) in late 1980 for development of the Millender Center, an $83 million office-apartment complex opposite the Renaissance Center. Millender Center will consist of two towers, one a 250-room hotel and the other a 450-unit apartment building, atop a structure containing a 2,000-car garage and 50,000 square feet of retail shopping space, connected by a walkway over Jefferson to Ren Cen. Construction is scheduled to start this spring with completion in 1984.

Detroit was also awarded an $11 million UDAG grant to help finance a 1,000-room hotel on the riverfront next to the Joe Louis Arena. The hotel would be managed by the Hilton Hotel Corporation. The developers hope to break ground in 1981 and complete the $92 million hotel by 1982. The new hotel would be the second largest in the city, smaller only than the 1,400-room Detroit Plaza Hotel in Ren Cen.

Since the UDAG grants were created in 1977, Detroit has received 15 installments totaling $104 million - more than for any other city. In total, Detroit and other Michigan cities have received 39 development grants worth $122 million, which has stimulated private investment of $1.3 billion. With 4 percent of the nation's population, Michigan has received 8 percent of the UDAG dollars awarded.

Convention Activity

The 1980 convention business in the Detroit area surpassed 1979 expectations. The number of conventions hosted totaled 549 for the year with 537,718 delegates attending. Revenue generated by the conventions was totaled at $153.2 million. Sales bookings made during 1980 for future conventions declined by six percent. Conventions booked during 1980 numbered 582, representing 610,525 delegates and having an expected revenue of $138 million.

Last summer, the Detroit area hosted the Republican National Convention which lasted from July 14-18, 1980. The 21,000-delegate convention generated $44 million in revenue. The metro area received another boost in national prestige when it was selected to be the first northern city to host a Super Bowl, which will be played at the Pontiac Silverdome in 1982. It is estimated that the 81,000 football fans attending the game may generate as much as $60-70 million in revenue.

Developments in the Government Sector

Governor Milliken ordered six unpaid furlough days in 1981 for about 47,500 of the state's 69,000 civil service workers because of the greatest state budget crisis since the Depression. An estimated $4 million in salaries and utility costs will be saved for each day off without pay. To further assist in managing the cash flow in the State Treasury, Michigan secured a $500 million short-term general obligation loan in February at a net interest rate of slightly less than 10.5 percent. The money will be repaid in September from regular tax revenues.

Continued high inflation and unemployment over the next several years will force more budget cutbacks at all levels of government. Michigan and many of its cities, already in financial trouble, will be facing further hardships as a result of federal cutbacks announced by the Reagan administration. For fiscal year 1981, President Reagan proposed a budget cut of $4.4 billion. For fiscal year 1982, budget cuts would total $41.4 billion, partially offset by a $4.3 billion net increase in defense spending.

Budget Reductions

Huge reductions are recommended in such programs as food stamps ($1.8 billion), Medicaid ($1.2 billion), Comprehensive Employment and Training Act ($3.5 billion), Aid to Families with Dependent Children ($520 million) and Trade Readjustment Act benefits to workers whose jobs were lost due to foreign imports ($1.1 billion). President Reagan also proposes saving $2.6 billion by consolidating 40 health and social service programs into block grants to states and $1.5 billion by cutting support for 14.5 million children enrolled in federal nutrition programs. Essentially untouched by the proposed federal cutbacks are basic Social Security benefits, Medicare, veterans' pensions, school breakfast and lunch programs for children from families earning less than $16,000, Head Start and summer job programs for youth.

Tax Cuts

President Reagan also proposed that personal income taxes be reduced by 10 percent a year, beginning July 1, 1981. This would result in a loss to the U.S. Treasury of $6.4 billion in fiscal year 1981 and $44.2 billion in fiscal year 1982. Business tax cuts, retroactive to January 1, 1981, are also being designed to stimulate investment. The U.S. Treasury would lose $[illegible] billion in fiscal year 1981 and $9.7 billion in fiscal year 1982 from these cuts. These lost tax revenues would be eventually offset by stimulating higher economic output, which would generate more taxes being paid back to the government as more people find jobs and as companies earn greater profits.

Population and Labor Force Characteristics

Michigan's population grew by only four percent during the 1970's, while the nation's population increased by almost 11 percent, according to final 1980 census figures. The results placed Michigan's 1980 population at 9,258,344, an increase of more than 375,000 over the past decade. Between 1960 and 1970, the state's population grew by more than one million or 13.4 percent.

In Michigan, the marginal expansion in the population can be attributed to several factors. The continuing decline in the birth rate is one. Another factor reflects the reversal of the past pattern of young families migrating into the state in search of high-paying automotive or blue-collar industrial employment. Now young people are beginning to move to the Sunbelt in search of job opportunities and older persons are retiring to warmer climates in increasing numbers. In fact, Florida has now replaced Michigan as the nation's seventh largest state. Florida jumped from ninth to seventh place when its population soared more than 41 percent over the decade to 9,579,495 in 1980.

Migration to Suburbs Continues

While Michigan as a whole has been experiencing slow growth, its six largest cities have been losing population. Detroit, for instance, has dropped from 1.5 million residents in 1970 to less than 1.2 million in 1980. Although this trend of out-migration from metropolitan areas is showing signs of leveling off as the prices of suburban housing and gasoline rise, it has several implications. Industries in the cities will not be able to rely on growing population to create greater product demand. Also, some metropolitan governments will have to seek new revenue sources as their tax bases decline. The growing suburban and rural areas will face different problems as the influx of people creates demand for more services, such as police and fire protection, road building and maintenance, public transportation and health care. Only one major service, public education, will be less in demand because of the growing number of retirees, childless couples and couples with small families.

Table I
Population Declines in Michigan's Largest Cities
1970-1980

City	Population 1970	Population 1980	1970-80 Change Number	1970-80 Change Percent
Detroit	1,514,063	1,192,222	-321,841	-21.3%
Grand Rapids	197,649	181,602	- 16,047	- 8.1
Warren	179,260	161,173	- 18,087	-10.1
Flint	193,317	159,576	- 33,741	-17.5
Lansing	131,403	130,208	- 1,195	- 0.9
Livonia	110,109	104,660	- 5,449	- 4.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Preliminary 1980 Census Counts

Rapid Growth in Northern Lower Peninsula

The counties which grew the fastest in Michigan between 1970 and 1980 are centrally located in the northern Lower Peninsula. Kalkaska County more than doubled in population while Roscommon County increased by 65 percent. Livingston County, with a 70 percent expansion rate, is the only rapidly growing county not in the northern portion of the Lower Peninsula. Much of Livingston's attraction is that it offers rural living within commuting distance of three major metropolitan areas: Detroit, Flint and Lansing.

Although the fastest rates of growth occurred in counties in northern lower Michigan, expansion in absolute numbers of people continued to be concentrated in the southeastern corner of the state. Most of this population growth was in the suburban communities surrounding major urban centers. Oakland and Macomb counties, with gains of 105,600 and 69,100, respectively, recorded the largest resident population increases in the state. Livingston County ranked third with 41,300 additional people. Livingston is unique among the counties in that it not only increased rapidly in terms of absolute numbers but also had the second fastest growth rate.

Nonwhites Increase

The nonwhite population in Michigan is expected to grow by 14.1 percent between 1970 and 1982, almost four times faster than the 3.6 percent expansion projected for whites. In 1982, it is anticipated that nonwhites will comprise 12.8 percent of the state's 9.3 million residents, up from 11.7 percent at the beginning of the 1970's. Higher fertility rates among minorities represent a significant factor in their growth rate.

Population Grows Older

Females are expected to maintain their 51.2 percent share of the state's population in 1982 but major changes will occur in the age distribution of Michigan residents. Children under the age of 15 are forecast to decline by 19.2 percent between 1970 and 1982 due to lower birth rates while the prime-working-age group (20-39 years) grows by 33.8 percent. The latter is a temporary trend stemming from the post World War II baby-boom. Growth in the older population (55+ years), on the other hand, is anticipated to be of a long-term nature. Their 19.7 percent estimated increase in number between 1970 and 1982 mirrors a national trend resulting from longer life expectancy. This growth rate raises serious questions, particularly in the northern regions of the state, of the adequacy of housing, medical care, transportation and other services essential to seniors.

Median Age Hits 30

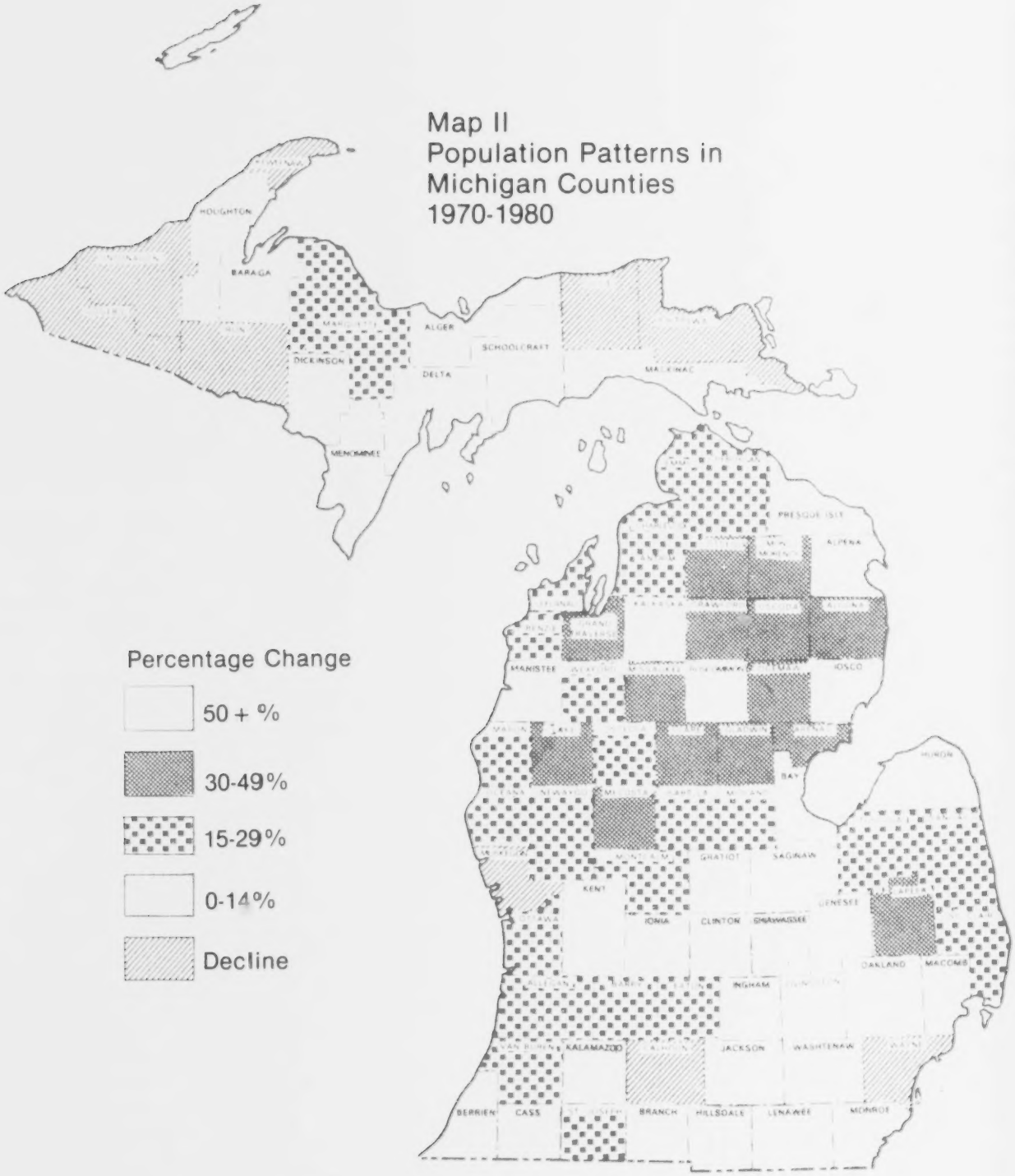
The median age of all Americans now stands at 30. Only once before in history has the average age of U.S. citizens topped 30. That was in 1950 following several years of low birth rates associated with the Depression and World War II.

Table II
Population Projections by Age, Race and Sex;
State of Michigan; 1982

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	9,306,437	4,544,647	4,761,790
0-13	2,024,605	1,038,922	985,683
14-15	344,943	175,272	169,671
16-19	724,007	366,501	357,506
20-21	329,739	165,590	164,149
22-44	3,121,870	1,565,917	1,555,953
45-54	965,789	459,653	506,136
55-64	896,226	399,682	486,545
65+	899,258	373,110	536,147

Age Group	White	Black	Other
All Ages	8,117,751	1,142,691	45,995
0-13	1,693,059	319,200	12,346
14-15	300,420	42,821	1,701
16-19	632,733	87,892	3,383
20-21	278,653	49,239	1,846
22-44	2,724,789	380,854	16,227
45-54	861,276	99,824	4,689
55-64	809,053	84,098	3,076
65+	817,767	78,764	2,726

Source:
U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration Methodology
Michigan Employment Security Commission, Research and Statistics Division



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Labor Force Participation Rates Change

The labor force is defined as the sum of all employed persons and all unemployed individuals who are actively seeking work. Thus, a person in either of these categories is defined as a participant in the labor force. The rate of labor force participation is the percentage which these individuals represent of the labor-force-age population (16+ years). In Michigan, the labor force participation rate gradually increased from 61 percent in 1970 to 64 percent in 1980. It is expected to edge down to 63 percent in fiscal year 1982 as continued high unemployment in the state causes discouraged jobseekers to drop out of the labor force.

Michigan's labor force is expected to average 4,366,000 in fiscal year 1982, an increase of 21.6 percent since 1970. This labor force expansion will result not only from growth in the working-age population but also from changing patterns in labor force participation. The basic assumptions concerning future labor force participation are as follows:

- Labor force participation rates of teenagers of both sexes will continue to rise in the 1980's. In Michigan, the teenage participation rate climbed from 56 percent in 1970 to 65 percent in 1979. In 1980, poor economic conditions caused their participation rate to fall sharply to 61 percent. It is expected to remain at approximately the same level throughout fiscal year 1982 before resuming its long-term upward trend.

- The labor force activity of women, particularly those in the central-age group, will continue to increase but at a slower pace. In Michigan, the female participation rate rose from 43 percent in 1970 to 51 percent in 1980.

- For men, labor force participation will continue to edge downward. In Michigan, the male participation rate fell from 80 percent in 1970 to 77 percent in 1980.

- Labor force participation will increase faster for whites than nonwhites. In Michigan, white participation climbed from 61 percent in 1970 to 64 percent in 1980. Over the same period of time, nonwhite participation has fluctuated with the state's economic cycles. Nonwhite participation was estimated at 64 percent in 1970. Recessionary influences caused it to fall to a low of about 56 percent in the mid-1970's before again climbing to a peak level of 65 percent at the end of the decade. Double-digit unemployment contributed to another nose-dive in the nonwhite participation rate to 61 percent in 1980.

Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

Wage and salary employment is an estimate of nonagricultural jobs based on a monthly survey of private employers and governmental units located in Michigan. The wage and salary estimate differs from total employment in that it does not include farm workers, domestics, self-employed persons or unpaid family workers. It should also be noted that total employment is an estimate of working people, by place of residence, whereas wage and salary employment is a count of jobs by place of work. During 1980, wage and salary jobs in the state fell 183,000 or five percent to 3,454,100.

Manufacturing Jobs

Although much of the state's employment is concentrated outside of the manufacturing sector, Michigan still is a major industrial center. Throughout the state, approximately 29 percent of wage and salary employment in 1980 was within the goods-producing sector. While manufacturing employment over the past several years has made up proportionately less of total nonagricultural jobs, it continues to be an integral part of the state's economic base.

Between 1979 and 1980, manufacturing jobs in Michigan declined by 152,900 or 13.2 percent, with two-fifths of the loss occurring in the transportation equipment industry. The auto-related metal industries were also hard hit as they cut their pay rosters by about 48,500 persons over the year. In fact, every industry in the manufacturing sector posted employment losses between 1979 and 1980.

Nonmanufacturing Jobs

Nonmanufacturing is by far the largest employment sector in Michigan. In 1980, this sector provided 1,819,100 jobs, representing almost 53 percent of total wage and salary employment. Most of the jobs in the nonmanufacturing sector are concentrated in services and retail trade. Together, these two industrial groupings represented 67 percent of nonmanufacturing employment in 1980. The service-producing sector is an important component of the state's economy and has been capturing an increasingly larger proportion of jobs each year.

Between 1979 and 1980, nonmanufacturing firms in the state lost 36,800 or 2.0 percent of their jobs. The largest job cutbacks occurred in the construction industry where rising mortgage interest rates and prices of building materials reduced construction employment by 22,400 or 16.1 percent over the year. Another 14,000 jobs were lost in retail trade as inflationary pressures adversely affected consumer spending. Services was the only nonmanufacturing industry to show any significant employment growth over the year as it exceeded its 1979 job level by 18,300 or 2.9 percent.

Government Jobs

During 1980, the public sector provided jobs to 627,800 individuals, representing 18 percent of total wage and salary employment. Two-thirds of the government employment was concentrated at the county and municipal level. Between 1979 and 1980, government employment edged up 6,800 or 1.1 percent. The slow but consistent growth in the government sector over the past several years reflects both the increased demand for public services and the positive impact of federal revenue-sharing funds.

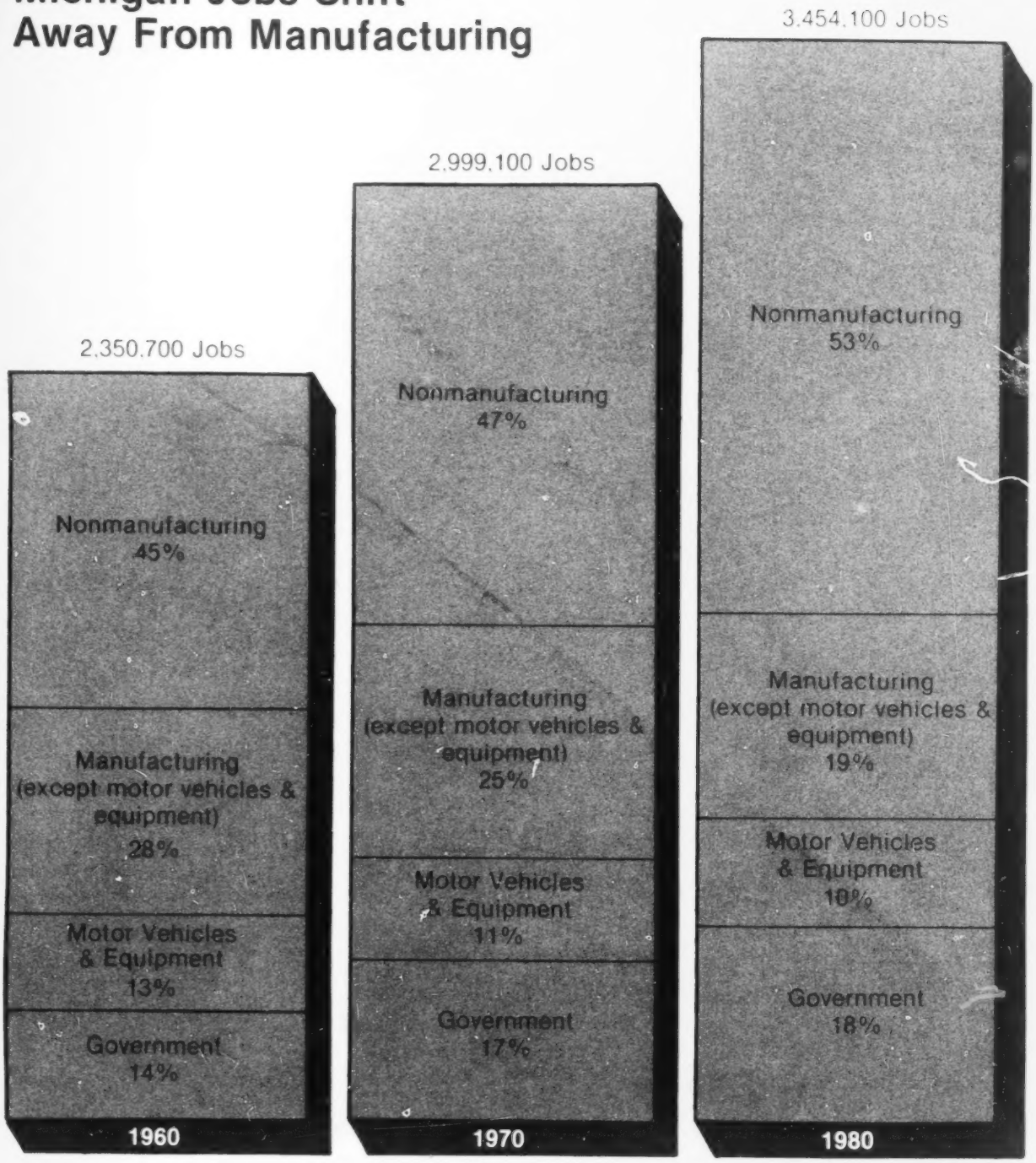
Table III
Wage and Salary Employment;
State of Michigan; 1979 and 1980

Industry	1979	1980	Change Number	Change Percent
Wage & Salary Employment	3637.0	3454.1	-182.9	- 5.0%
Manufacturing	1160.1	1007.2	-152.9	-13.2
Durables	935.1	803.8	-131.3	-14.0
Lumber & Wood Products	14.1	11.8	- 2.3	-16.3
Furniture & Fixtures	23.0	21.5	- 1.5	- 6.5
Metals	238.8	190.3	- 48.5	-20.3
Primary Metals	88.0	69.1	- 18.9	-21.5
Fabricated Metals	150.8	121.2	- 29.6	-19.6
Nonelectrical Machinery	167.2	157.3	- 9.9	- 5.9
Electrical Machinery	41.9	37.5	- 4.4	-10.5
Transportation Equipment	405.6	344.1	- 61.5	-15.2
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	392.7	333.5	- 59.2	-15.1
Other Transport. Equip.	12.9	10.6	- 2.3	-17.8
Other Durables	44.5	41.3	- 3.2	- 7.2
Nondurables	225.0	203.4	- 21.6	- 9.6
Food & Kindred Products	52.1	49.5	- 2.6	- 5.0
Textiles & Apparel	25.8	18.4	- 7.4	-28.7
Paper & Allied Products	23.8	20.9	- 2.9	-12.2
Printing & Publishing	34.1	33.3	- 0.8	- 2.3
Chemicals & Petroleum	47.8	46.8	- 1.0	- 2.1
Other Nondurables	41.4	34.5	- 6.9	-16.7
Nonmanufacturing	1855.9	1819.1	- 36.8	- 2.0
Construction	139.5	117.1	- 22.4	-16.1
Trans, Commun, & Utilities	160.6	150.5	- 10.1	- 6.3
Wholesale Trade	170.4	161.0	- 9.4	- 5.5
Retail Trade	590.9	576.8	- 14.1	- 2.4
Finance, Real Estate, & Ins.	154.5	156.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.0
Services	626.8	645.1	+ 18.3	+ 2.9
Mining	13.2	12.5	- 0.7	- 5.3
Government	621.0	627.8	+ 6.8	+ 1.1
Federal	56.7	58.4	+ 1.7	+ 3.0
State	147.7	151.1	+ 3.4	+ 2.3
Local	416.6	418.3	+ 1.7	+ 0.4
Workers Involved in Labor Disputes	5.2	6.0	+ 0.8	+15.4

Note: Data in Thousands; March 1980 Benchmark

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Chart I
Michigan Jobs Shift Away From Manufacturing



Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission

Short-Term Outlook

Total wage and salary employment in Michigan is expected to decline nearly one percent in fiscal year 1981. Most of this employment loss will be concentrated in the manufacturing sector. Although jobs in the motor vehicles and equipment industry are expected to increase slightly, other auto-related, supplier industries will lag and continue to exhibit depressed levels of employment. Employment in the nonmanufacturing sector is also anticipated to decline slightly in fiscal year 1981. Significant employment losses will be experienced in construction and transportation, communications and utilities.

In fiscal year 1982, total wage and salary employment in the state is expected to increase approximately 3.1 percent to a level of 3,565,000. Jobs in the manufacturing sector will exhibit the sharpest increase. In fiscal year 1982, employment in this sector is expected to reach a level 1,055,000, an increase of 5.7 percent. Employment growth in the motor vehicles and equipment industry will lead the way with an increase of 6.7 percent.

Growth is also expected in the nonmanufacturing industries with employment increases of nearly 3 percent to a fiscal year 1982 level of 1,877,000. All industries within the sector are expected to exhibit some degree of job expansion. Significant growth is anticipated in construction (8.5%); transportation, communications and utilities (4%); and wholesale trade (3%).

The government sector, an area of tremendous job growth in recent years, is expected to remain fairly stable in both fiscal years 1981 and 1982. This change in employment trends for the public sector will result from reductions in federal funding and budgetary cutbacks in state and local units of government.

Table IV
Wage and Salary Employment Projections;
State of Michigan; Fiscal Years 1980, 1981 and 1982

Wage and Salary Employment	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	Percent Change 80-81	Percent Change 81-82
Total	3489.8	3459.0	3565.0	- 0.9%	3.1%
Manufacturing	1012.1	998.0	1055.0	- 1.4	5.7
Transportation Equipment	324.8	328.0	350.0	1.0	6.7
Nonmanufacturing	1844.4	1828.0	1877.0	- 0.9	2.7
Construction	127.1	118.0	128.0	- 7.2	8.5
Trans., Comm., Utilities	155.4	150.0	156.0	- 3.5	4.0
Wholesale Trade	168.1	165.0	170.0	- 1.8	3.0
Retail Trade	584.0	579.0	587.0	- 0.9	1.4
Finance, Real Estate & Ins.	156.1	156.0	160.0	- 0.1	2.6
Services	640.9	647.0	663.0	1.0	2.5
Mining	13.0	13.0	13.0	0.0	0.0
Government	633.2	633.0	633.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Data in Thousands

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Long-Range Outlook

In order to develop 1985 employment projections by industry and occupation, it was necessary to make certain assumptions about the key components of Michigan's economy. While the following assumptions were based on extensive analysis, they of necessity involved some arbitrary decisions and tended to be influenced by prevailing economic conditions at the time they were developed.

(1) By 1985, Michigan's population will grow to 9,703,000 - an increase of 6.5 percent over its 1976 level.

(2) National car and truck production will approximate 14.5 million units in 1985; Michigan will account for one-third of the total assemblies.

(3) Real gross national products will increase at an annual rate of 3.4 percent over the 1976-85 period. However, short-term fluctuations in the business cycle may cause growth to vary from this average at any given time.

(4) Government employment growth is expected to be considerably reduced from the historical pattern. This assumption particularly reflects demographic changes affecting the education sectors of state and local government.

(5) Finally, it is assumed that no catastrophe or major economic event, such as a war, oil embargo or environmental change, will occur to significantly alter the basic industrial structure of the economy. It is further assumed that current occupational trends will not be radically altered by unforeseen changes in technology, prices or wage rates.

It is anticipated that Michigan's wage and salary employment will increase 23.6 percent between 1976 and 1985 to reach a level of 4,086,100. This growth pattern is consistent with the historical job trends in the state and with most employment forecasts for the nation. Of course, some states, particularly in the South and West, will continue to expand more rapidly than Michigan. At the same time, however, other states will be growing more slowly. While these relatively long-term projections indicate some of the basic trends in Michigan's employment structure, they are also affected by the job situation in the base year (1976) of the projection period when the state's economy still showed the effects of the 1974-75 recession.

Manufacturing Employment

In evaluating Michigan's employment outlook, it is important to assess the prospects for the state's manufacturing industries. The manufacturing sector will provide jobs to about 30 percent of all wage and salary earners in 1985. In addition, the jobs and income generated by manufacturing firms will have a substantial secondary impact on growth in the nonmanufacturing sector. Heavy industry, particularly auto production, will however remain one of the most influential determinants of the state's economic situation.

By 1985, it is projected that jobs in the motor vehicle industry will climb to 439,200 or 19.5 percent above their 1976 levels. This rate of growth, however, is less than the 23.6 percent expansion forecast for total wage and salary employment. The metal industries in Michigan, which have many auto-related jobs, are projected to grow only 13.9 percent between 1976 and 1985.

While employment growth in the durable goods industries is anticipated to be somewhat slower than the overall average, jobs in the nondurable goods industries are expected to expand at only half the rate of total employment. However, growth rates within the nondurable goods industries will vary considerably. Jobs in printing and publishing will rise by about one-quarter in response to the increasing amount of paperwork being handled by all business organizations. Employment in the capital-intensive chemicals and petroleum industry is expected to edge up by only 5.5 percent between 1976 and 1985. Workers in food and kindred products are anticipated to actually decline in number by 1985 as the industry becomes increasingly more mechanized.

Nonmanufacturing Employment

Jobs in the nonmanufacturing sector are expected to grow by 29.3 percent over the nine-year period beginning in 1976 to reach a level of 2,133,400 by 1985. With the exceptions of (1) mining and (2) transportation, communications and utilities, all nonmanufacturing industries are anticipated to undergo significant growth over the period. The nominal job gains forecast for mining reflect the leveling off of oil, gas and iron mining job growth and the uncertain outlook for copper mining. The transportation, communications and utilities projection is based on expected further cutbacks in railroad employment and low-to-moderate growth in other industries in this group.

The construction industry is expected to exhibit the fastest growth rate in the nonmanufacturing sector between 1976 and 1985. To some extent, this reflects the recession-caused low employment level in 1976. The nearly 41 percent expansion forecast in building trades over the nine-year period will result from rising demand for new commercial and residential structures as business activity and the population increases. Many job openings will also be generated to maintain and repair existing buildings.

Service industries in the state are projected to grow at a slightly slower pace than construction but will provide nearly five times as many new jobs between 1976 and 1985. Miscellaneous business services are expected to be the fastest growing (+59.6%) with the greatest demand being in the areas of computer programming and temporary help. Medical and other health services are not anticipated to grow quite as fast as miscellaneous business services but will provide a greater number of new jobs (115,000) over the nine-year period. Over 70 percent of this job expansion will occur in hospitals and convalescent homes. The rapid growth in medical and other health services can be attributed to an increasing share of rising personal income being devoted to health care, the growing proportion of older persons in the population, and more widespread hospitalization and medical insurance coverage.

Government Employment

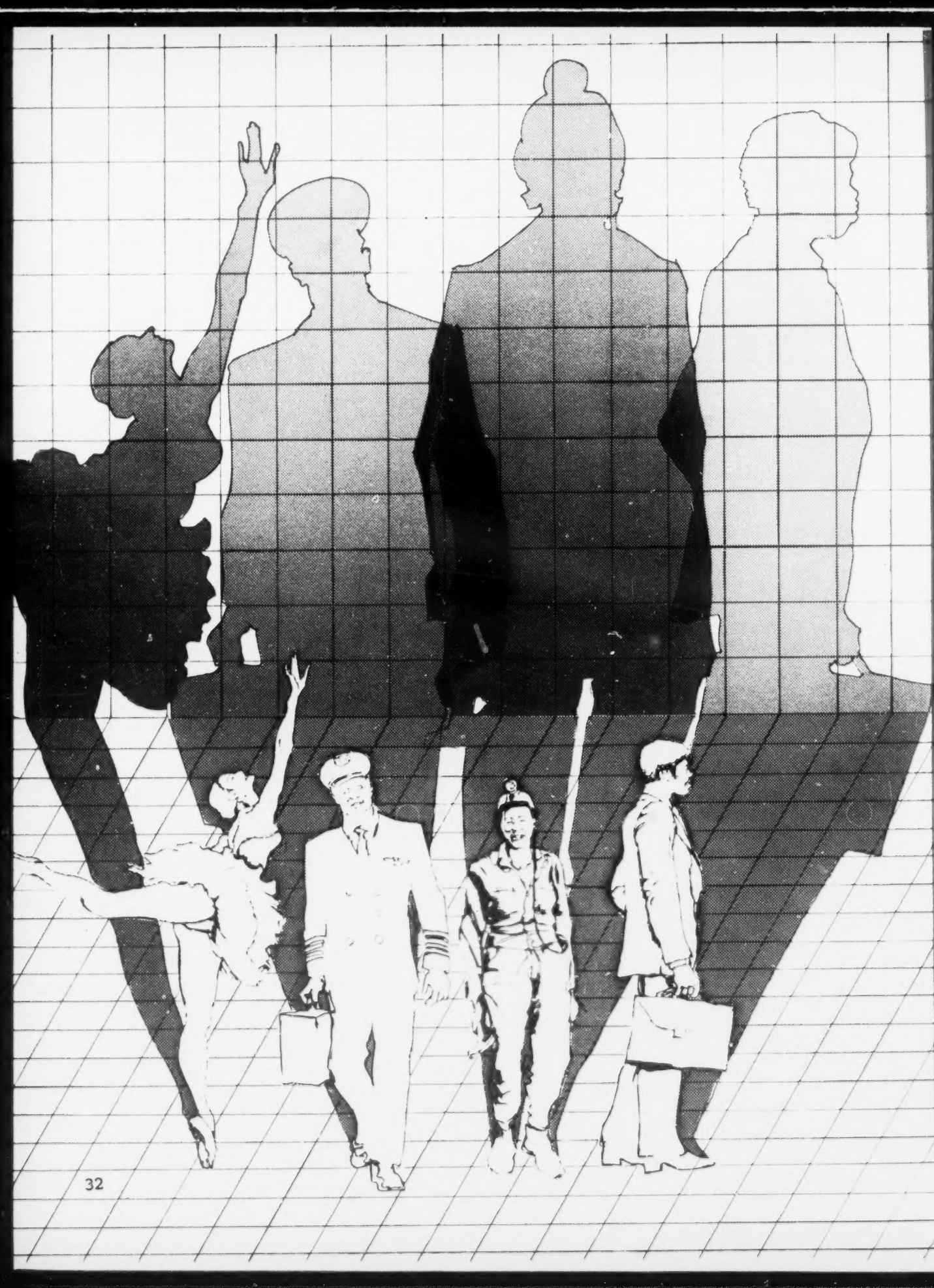
While pay rosters of state and local governmental units are expected to continue to increase, growth will be much below previous levels. Recent trends indicate that by 1985 jobs in state government will grow by almost 37 percent to a level of 185,000. Employment in local government will increase by approximately 16 percent between 1976 and 1985 to total 468,000. Most of these gains will be in public service agencies rather than in educational institutions. Slow growth of 4.5 percent is projected for federal payrolls, which are estimated to total 58,000 in the mid-1980's.

Table V
Industry Employment Projections;
State of Michigan; 1976 to 1985

	Wage and Salary Employment		1976-1985 Change	
	1976	1985	Number	Percent
Total, All Industries	3305.4	4086.1	780.7	23.6%
Manufacturing	1060.8	1241.7	180.9	17.1
Durable Goods	843.7	998.7	155.0	18.4
Lumber & Wood	12.9	15.0	2.1	16.3
Furniture & Fixtures	20.6	23.5	2.9	14.1
Metals	223.0	254.0	31.0	13.9
Nonelectrical Machinery	137.4	165.0	27.6	20.1
Electrical Machinery	39.8	51.0	11.2	28.1
Transportation Equip.	367.6	439.2	71.6	19.5
Other Durables	42.4	51.0	8.6	20.3
Nondurable Goods	217.1	243.0	25.9	11.9
Food & Kindred	50.9	49.0	1.9	3.7
Textiles & Apparel	25.9	31.8	5.9	22.8
Paper & Allied	24.1	26.5	2.4	10.0
Printing & Publishing	35.0	43.7	8.7	24.9
Chemicals & Petro.	47.4	50.0	2.6	5.5
Other Nondurables	33.7	42.0	8.3	24.6
Nonmanufacturing	1650.1	2133.4	483.3	29.3
Construction	110.9	156.0	45.1	40.7
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	145.2	164.0	18.8	12.9
Wholesale Trade	147.5	176.0	28.5	19.3
Retail Trade	551.3	670.4	119.1	21.6
Finance, Real Estate & Ins.	137.2	176.0	38.8	28.3
Services	545.0	776.6	231.6	42.5
Mining	13.5	14.4	0.9	6.7
Government	594.5	711.0	116.5	19.6
Federal	55.5	58.0	2.5	4.5
State	135.1	185.0	49.9	36.9
Local	403.9	468.0	64.1	15.9

Note: Data in Thousands

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division



Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation

The growing importance of employment and training programs has resulted in a rising demand for detailed occupational trends. Current developments in occupational supply and demand are available from the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), which provides data on Job Service applicants and openings. Although this information does not represent the total universe of jobseekers or job openings, it nevertheless serves as an indicator of trends in the labor market.

The ratio between applicants and openings can be used as a barometer in measuring the demand for specific types of work. An exceptionally low ratio for an occupation indicates that there may be some difficulty in finding qualified workers. Occupations with low ratios may be hard to fill not only because of a lack of qualified applicants but also because they are low-paying, have commission-based salaries, or have undesirable working conditions or hours.

Some occupations with favorable supply/demand relationships include: accountants, chemists, engineers, systems analysts, typists, diesel mechanics, material handlers, nurses and LPN's. These job classifications are currently in high demand. However, for training purposes it is imperative that the long-range occupational outlooks also be examined.

Based on both the current labor supply and demand situation and the long-range job outlook, approximately 50 occupations were selected as being favorable career choices. These occupations are listed in the first appendix of this report. For each, the following items are given: the estimated 1976 employment, the average number of openings each year between 1976 and 1985, and a summary of job prospects through the mid-1980's.

Short-Term Outlook

In fiscal year 1981, the currently poor economic climate is expected to prevail and result in continued depressed job market activity. The sharpest loss will occur in blue-collar employment where craft workers, operatives and nonfarm laborers are expected to decline by 1.8 percent. This job reduction will primarily result from cutbacks in the cyclically sensitive manufacturing and construction industries. Declines in the real purchasing power of consumers in fiscal year 1981 will have the greatest effect on sales of homes, automobiles and other durables.

White-collar employment is also expected to show some decline, however, not as large as blue-collar employment. Declines in auto-related occupations, such as engineers, science technicians and computer specialists will offset the expected job gains in health-related fields. Service workers comprise the only occupational category for which the demand is anticipated to remain stable in fiscal year 1981.

In fiscal year 1982, total employment in Michigan is expected to increase due to moderate improvement in the economy. Generally, in a recovery period, those industries hardest hit during an economic downturn will experience more noticeable improvement. In fiscal year 1982, total employment is expected to increase by 3 percent. The sharpest increase will occur in blue-collar employment where craft workers, operatives and nonfarm laborers are expected to increase 4.6 percent.

White-collar employment is also expected to show some growth (2.4%), however, not as large as blue-collar employment. The clerical category is anticipated to grow the fastest, contributing nearly 17,000 new jobs. Expansion in professional and technical employment will be at a slower pace. Although moderate gains are expected for medical and health technicians, the major growth will be concentrated among those auto-related occupations, such as engineers, science technicians and computer specialists, which experienced major losses during the recession.

Table VI
Short-Term Occupational Employment Projections
State of Michigan; Fiscal Years 1980, 1981 and 1982

Occupation	Fiscal Year 1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 80-81	81-82
Total, All Occupations	3815.0	3777.1	3891.2	-1.0%	3.0%
White-Collar	1837.7	1824.8	1868.1	-0.7	2.4
Professional, Technical, Kindred	583.2	581.6	593.8	-0.3	2.1
Engineers, Technical	52.2	51.6	54.1	-1.1	4.8
Engineers, Sci.Tech.	43.5	43.1	44.9	-0.9	4.2
Medical Wkrs., exc. Tech.	75.8	76.2	77.7	0.5	2.0
Health Technol. & Tech.	19.7	19.8	20.2	0.5	2.0
Teachers	169.6	169.2	169.7	-0.2	0.3
Computer Specialists	13.1	13.0	13.5	-0.8	3.8
All Other	209.3	208.7	213.7	-0.3	2.4
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	355.1	350.8	360.3	-1.2	2.7
Buyers, Sales, Loan Mgrs.	58.5	57.9	59.6	-1.0	2.9
Admin., Pub. Inspectors	39.6	39.6	39.8	0.0	0.5
All Other	257.0	253.3	261.0	-1.4	3.0
Sales Workers	233.3	231.0	235.9	-1.0	2.1
Clerical Workers	666.1	661.4	678.1	0.0	2.5
Stenos, Typists, Secretaries	193.4	192.4	197.2	-0.5	2.5
Office Machine Operators	30.6	30.4	31.4	-0.7	3.3
All Other	442.1	438.6	449.5	-3.5	2.5
Blue-Collar	1348.4	1323.9	1385.0	-1.8	4.6
Crafts & Kindred Workers	529.8	518.2	542.5	-2.2	4.7
Construction Crafts	129.7	124.6	131.6	-3.9	5.6
Metalworking Crafts	94.2	92.6	97.9	-1.7	5.7
Mech., Repairers, Installers	142.2	140.6	145.6	-1.1	3.6
Printing Trade Crafts	13.3	13.0	13.6	-2.3	4.6
Trans., Pub. Util. Crafts	19.9	19.3	20.0	-3.0	3.6
All Other	130.5	128.1	133.8	-1.8	4.4
Nontransport Operatives	506.3	499.2	524.9	-1.4	5.1
Semi-skilled Metalworking	113.2	111.5	117.9	-1.5	5.7
Semi-skilled Textile	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Semi-skilled Packing, Inspecting	68.3	67.4	71.0	-1.3	5.3
All Other	323.9	319.5	335.1	-1.4	4.9
Transport Operatives	139.6	136.8	142.0	-2.0	3.8
Nonfarm Laborers	172.7	169.7	175.6	-1.7	4.0
Service Workers	556.3	555.9	565.7	-0.1	1.8
Food Service Workers	188.5	187.3	190.0	-0.6	1.4
Health Service Workers	99.8	100.4	102.5	0.6	2.1
Protective Service Workers	56.9	56.9	57.6	0.0	1.2
All Other	211.1	211.3	215.6	0.1	2.0
Farmers & Farm Workers	72.6	72.5	72.5	-0.1	0.0

Notes: Data in Thousands. Totals may not equal summations because of rounding.

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission, Research and Statistics Division

Michigan Occupational Projections to 1985

Total employment in Michigan is expected to increase by over 20 percent between 1976 and 1985 to a level of 4,301,900. Nearly 733,000 new jobs will be created in the state during this time period and another 1,037,000 openings are expected to result as people leave the labor force because of family duties, retirement, illness or death. In terms of the broadest occupational groupings, service employment is expected to grow most rapidly (27.5%), increasing at well above the average rate (20.5%). The number of white-collar workers, the largest major occupational category, is projected to rise by 21.3 percent while blue-collar workers will expand by 18.5 percent. Farm employment is expected to decline by 8.0 percent over the nine-year period.

Focusing on the more detailed occupational categories, the clerical and service classifications are expected to register the most rapid growth. The growth trend for managerial workers is slightly above average. The outlook for operatives and crafts workers is for slightly below average expansion. The growth path projected for professional and technical workers is substantially lower than the average. Employment of nonfarm laborers is anticipated to increase slowly. The number of farm workers is expected to decrease somewhat.

Above-Average Growth Among White-Collar Workers

The number of white-collar workers has been steadily increasing in Michigan. By 1985, they are anticipated to account for 47.5 percent of the state's total employment, slightly higher than 47.1 percent in 1976 and considerably above 44.8 percent in 1970. Overall, jobs in the professional and technical group, which includes such highly trained personnel as engineers, lawyers, physicians and scientists, are projected to grow at a considerably slower pace than total employment. The fastest job expansion in this group will occur in the medical profession and related occupations such as dental hygienists, radiologic technologists and clinical lab technicians.

Health Occupations Expand Rapidly

Although professional and technical workers as a group are expected to increase more than 17 percent between 1976 and 1985, considerable differences in growth rates will develop among individual fields. Noteworthy is the difference between two of the largest occupations in this category, registered nurses and teachers. Employment of RN's in 1985 is projected to be about 32 percent higher than in 1976 as the number of older people who require more medical attention increases. Low birth rates will severely curtail the demand for teachers whose numbers are expected to decline 2.2 percent over the nine-year period. Even within the teaching profession, growth rates will vary. The demand for preschool and kindergarten teachers will increase substantially as more families have both spouses working while the need for secondary school teachers will actually decline as enrollments drop.

Above-Average Growth In Management

Managers and administrators are projected to record a gain of 21.2 percent between 1976 and 1985, slightly more than the increase anticipated for all occupations. Financial and bank managers, health administrators, office managers and building superintendents are expected to be the fastest growing occupations in this group. Reflecting the overall pattern of employment growth, the need for managers will be greatest in selected nonmanufacturing and government jobs. The number of self-employed managers will be adversely affected by the declining competitiveness of small firms.

Below-Average Growth In Sales

Jobs in sales are estimated to rise from 211,800 in 1976 to 246,800 in 1985 but the rate of increase (16.5%) will be slower than that anticipated for total employment. Much of the growth in sales personnel is expected to stem from expansion of the retail trade industry which employs the majority of these workers. The need for full-time, part-time and temporary sales workers is projected to increase with population growth, expansion of suburban shopping malls and longer store hours. However, the utilization of such merchandising techniques as self-service, automated checkout counters and vending machines, plus improved sales-recording technology, will tend to maintain the slow rise in demand for general sales workers. The employment prospects for persons in smaller, more specialized sales fields such as advertising or real estate are better due to rising advertising expenditures and the growing demand for housing and other properties.

Rapid Growth Among Clerical Workers

With 612,300 workers in 1976, the clerical group is the largest of all occupational categories. Clerical employment, expected to increase by almost 29 percent by 1985, will be greatly affected by developments in communication devices, computers and word processors. Only those clerical workers, such as secretaries and receptionists, whose jobs involve a high degree of personal contact, will not be significantly affected. The rapid growth anticipated for these workers will result partly from their high concentration in fast-expanding industries such as medical and health-related services, and miscellaneous business services. Job growth will also occur as business expansion creates the need for more and better recordkeeping. Three of the fastest growing clerical occupations between 1976 and 1985 are expected to be legal secretaries, medical secretaries and teacher aides.

Slower Growth Among Blue-Collar Workers

The blue-collar share of total employment is expected to continue declining, but at a slower pace. By the mid-1980's, blue-collar workers will represent just slightly more than 36 percent of all employed persons, down from 36.8 percent in 1976 and 39.9 percent in 1970. As a group, they are anticipated to grow by 18.5 percent between 1976 and 1985, two percentage points less than the average for all occupations. This slower growth will result largely from the use of laborsaving equipment in the goods-producing industries. Demand for these workers will also be curtailed by the relatively slow expansion anticipated for manufacturing firms, where the majority of blue-collar workers are concentrated.

Jobs in the highly skilled craft worker group are estimated to be the second fastest growing component (+18.5%) of blue-collar employment with construction craft workers and mechanics accounting for over 64 percent of the gain between 1976 and 1985. The number of workers in construction trades will climb primarily as a result of population growth and the relatively low levels of dwellings built in the mid-1970's creating strong pressure for new housing. The construction industry should also be stimulated as more commercial and industrial structures are required and as alteration and maintenance needs for existing structures climb. As our society becomes increasingly more mechanized, additional mechanics will be needed to repair industrial and consumer machinery with the most rapid employment gains expected for workers who can repair air conditioning and heating equipment, data processing machines, office machines, radios and televisions.

Nontransport operative occupations account for more workers than any other blue-collar group and also are expected to record the fastest growth rate (20.5%) over the nine-year period. Assemblers are anticipated to increase substantially due to the growing demand for consumer products and industrial machinery. Manufacturing inspecting jobs will be another significant growth area in nontransport operatives as they are expected to expand in response to increased consumer safety demands. Most assembling and inspecting jobs are in durable goods, however, and employment opportunities in those industries can vary greatly depending on economic conditions.

Two other relatively small nontransport operative occupations are projected to grow even faster. Insulation workers will increase in number by almost 73 percent due to greater emphasis on fuel conservation while drywall installers will grow by 58 percent as the use of plaster declines. Areas of slow growth in nontransport operatives will primarily be in the semi-skilled metal-working and textile occupations where sophisticated technological advances will result in greater output per worker.

Transport operative occupations, the smallest blue-collar group, are expected to grow slower than average (14.5%). Truck drivers, fork lift operators and delivery route workers comprise over 85 percent of the transport operatives and will expand due to growth in the amount of freight to be distributed. Railroad brake and switch operators will show very little growth as the result of laborsaving innovations in rail freight hauling. The number of parking lot attendants are projected to decline between 1976 and 1985 as the trend to self-parking systems continues.

Fast Growth Among Service Workers

Service workers (excluding private household) are projected to increase 30.9 percent to a level of 617,200 by 1985. This is a faster growth rate than estimated for any other occupational group. Employment gains in this heterogeneous category which includes such diverse jobs as cook, cosmetologist, janitor and police officer, will stem mainly from expanding population, business activity and personal income. The most important sources of growth will be among health, protective and food service workers.

In contrast to the rapid employment advances anticipated for other service workers, the number of private household workers is projected to decline 30.8 percent to a level of 19,300 by 1985. This drop is predicted despite growing demand resulting from rising personal income and more women working outside of the home. Fewer persons are expected to seek household jobs because of the low earnings and social status associated with these positions. The nearly 31 percent decline in employment forecast for private child care workers by 1985 reflects these wage and status problems in addition to the increasing availability and utilization of day care centers.

Decline Among Farm Workers

Despite growth in the demand for agriculture products, both home and for export, farm employment is expected to decline between 1976 and 1985. In 1976, farm employment in Michigan averaged 72,300. By 1985, employment in this sector is expected to decline by 8.0 percent to 66,500. The reduction in farm workers, both owners and hired personnel, will result from productivity gains which will outweigh increases in demand for farm goods. Improved machinery, fertilizers, seeds and harvesting techniques will lead to greater output with fewer workers.

Annual Average Job Openings

While employment expansion is a major factor in the occupational outlook, an equally important measure of job opportunities is the actual number of job openings likely to occur in a particular occupation. Openings are produced from two sources: (1) growth, and (2) replacements for persons leaving the labor force. Generally, the more rapidly growing the occupation, the greater the proportion of growth openings of the total. The major determinants of replacement are the number of people employed in the occupation and their age and sex distribution. Of the sum total of openings in all occupations, approximately 59 percent are expected to arise from replacement demand.

Ranking the major employment categories in terms of job opportunities, the clerical and service groups are projected to generate by far the largest number of openings. Each year approximately 41,600 new jobs are anticipated in the clerical groups and 37,100 in services. The operatives category should provide the next greatest amount of openings at 29,500. Crafts and the professional and technical group follow averaging 23,500 and 24,100, respectively. Jobs for private household workers and farm workers will be on the low end of the scale with each of these occupational categories responsible for less than 850 openings per year.

Table VII
Occupational Employment Projections;
State of Michigan; 1976 to 1985

	Total Employment		Percent Change
	1976	1985	1976-1985
Total, All Occupations	3568.9	4301.9	20.5%
White-Collar	1684.0	2042.6	21.3
Professional & Technical	534.7	614.4	14.9
Managerial & Administrative	325.2	394.3	21.2
Sales	211.8	246.8	16.5
Clerical	612.3	787.1	28.5
Blue-Collar	1313.5	1556.5	18.5
Crafts	507.2	604.2	19.1
Nontransport Operatives	512.6	617.7	20.5
Transport Operatives	131.7	150.7	14.5
Nonfarm Labor	162.0	183.9	13.5
Service	499.3	636.5	27.5
Private Household	27.8	19.3	-30.8
All Other Service	471.5	617.2	30.9
Farm	72.3	66.5	- 8.0

	Annual Average Openings		
	Total	Growth Openings	Replacement Needs
Total, All Occupations	196.8	115.3	81.5
White-Collar	97.5	57.6	39.9
Professional & Technical	24.1	15.2	8.9
Managerial & Administrative	19.5	11.8	7.7
Sales	12.3	8.4	3.9
Clerical	41.6	22.2	19.4
Blue-Collar	59.1	32.1	27.0
Crafts	23.5	12.7	10.8
Nontransport Operatives	24.5	12.8	11.7
Transport Operatives	5.0	2.9	2.1
Nonfarm Labor	6.1	3.7	2.4
Service	37.1	21.9	15.2
Private Household	0.5	1.5	- 1.0
All Other Service	36.6	20.4	16.2
Farm	3.1	3.7	- 0.6

Notes: Data in Thousands. Totals may not equal summations because of rounding.

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Table VIII
Fastest Growing Occupations
State of Michigan; 1976-1985

Occupations	1976 Employment	1985 Employment	Growth Rate
Dental Hygienists	1,500	3,250	116.7%
Medical Secretaries	3,350	6,300	89.6
Other Clerical Workers	51,500	96,350	87.1
Data Processing Machine Repairers	1,750	3,200	82.9
Tool Programmers, Numerical Control	200	400	75.0
Boilermakers	1,000	1,800	75.0
Asbestos and Insulation Workers	1,100	1,900	72.7
Child Care Workers, except Private	11,200	19,150	71.0
Flight Attendants	150	250	66.7
Cement and Concrete Finishers	1,900	3,100	63.2
Farm Managers	650	1,050	61.5
Air Conditioning, Heating & Refrig.	6,100	9.850	61.5
Dry Wall Installers and Lathers	2,150	3,400	58.1
Legal Secretaries	4,950	7,800	57.6
Structural Metal Workers	2,500	3,900	56.0
Health Aides, (cept Nursing	13,900	21,650	55.8
Teacher Aides, exc. School Monitors	10,550	16,350	55.0
Practical Nurses	23,950	36,050	50.5
Mining Engineers	100	150	50.0
Sociologists	100	150	50.0
Other Social Scientists	100	200	50.0
Roofers and Slaters	2,800	4,200	50.0
Dental Assistants	6,500	9,750	49.2
Bank and Financial Managers	15,800	23,400	48.1
Opticians, & Lens Grinders & Polishers	1,150	1,650	47.8
Garbage Collectors	4,100	6,050	47.6
Billing Clerks	6,050	8,900	47.1
Glaziers	1,600	2,350	46.9
Health Administrators	5,300	7,750	46.2
Dental Laboratory Technicians	1,300	1,900	46.2
Checkers, Examiners & Related, Mfg.	44,650	65,150	45.8
Bulldozer Operators	4,050	5,850	45.7
Office Managers, Other	11,950	17,350	45.2
Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	41,750	60,400	44.7
Therapists	6,400	9,250	44.5
Managers & Superintendents, Building	2,950	4,250	44.1
Paperhangers	350	500	42.9
Police and Detectives	22,200	31,550	42.1
Radiologic Technol. & Technicians	3,350	4,750	41.8
School Monitors	4,200	5,950	41.7
Physicians, Medical & Osteopathic	13,100	18,500	41.6
Office Machine Repairers	2,300	3,250	41.3

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Table VIII Concluded
Fastest Growing Occupations
State of Michigan; 1976-1985

Occupations	1976 Employment	1985 Employment	Growth Rate
Precision Machine Operatives, Other	5,450	7,700	40.4%
Other Technicians, except Health	1,400	1,950	39.3
Photographic Process Workers	2,700	3,750	38.9
Guards	22,250	30,750	38.2
Airplane Pilots	1,050	1,450	38.1
Radio and Television Repairers	3,550	4,900	38.0
Waiters' Assistants	10,650	14,700	38.0
Buyers, Wholesale and Retail	5,450	7,500	37.6
Food Counter and Fountain Workers	14,150	19,450	37.5
Clinical Lab. Technol. & Technicians	7,000	9,550	37.1
Excavating & Grading Machine Operators	9,100	12,400	36.8
Architects	2,050	2,750	36.6
Aircraft Mechanics and Repairers	1,100	1,500	36.4
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	17,700	24,100	36.2
Cooks, except Private Household	42,850	57,850	35.0
Proofreaders	1,000	1,350	35.0
Sales Managers except Retail Trade	10,250	13,800	34.1
Assemblers	95,100	126,900	33.4
Actuaries	150	250	33.3
Health Record Technol. & Technicians	600	800	33.3
Therapy Assistants	150	150	33.3
Radio Operators	1,050	1,400	33.3
Radio and TV Announcers	900	1,200	33.3
Floor Layers, except Tile Setters	450	550	33.3
Blasters	150	200	33.3
Clerical Assistants, Social Welfare	2,750	3,650	32.7
Laundry & Dry Cleaning Operatives, Other	7,050	9,350	32.6
Other Secretaries, incl. Stenographers	126,100	166,950	32.4
Cashiers	51,150	67,700	32.4
Preschool and Kindergarten Teachers	9,000	11,900	32.2
Social Workers	17,150	22,650	32.1
Painters, Manufactured Articles	10,450	13,800	32.1
Advertising Agents and Sales Workers	3,600	4,750	31.9
Tile Setters	1,100	1,450	31.8
Registered Nurses	31,500	41,450	31.7
Real Estate Agents and Brokers	14,100	18,400	30.9
Bank Tellers	16,400	21,450	30.8
Bookkeeping & Billing Machine Operators	1,950	2,550	30.8
Other Food Service Workers, exc. Private	18,500	24,050	30.3
Editors and Reporters	4,800	6,250	30.2
Purchasing Agents and Buyers, Other	7,800	10,200	30.1
Receptionists	22,750	29,600	30.1

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Table IX
Occupations with Greatest Number of Annual Openings
State of Michigan; 1976-1985

Occupations	Annual Average Openings		
	Total	Growth	Replacement
Other Managers, Officials & Proprietors	10,530	7,080	3,450
Sales Clerks and Sales Workers, NEC	9,650	6,730	2,920
Other Secretaries, incl. Stenographers	9,630	5,090	4,540
Other Clerical Workers	7,290	2,310	4,980
Assemblers	5,570	2,040	3,530
Janitors and Sextons	4,350	3,630	720
Cashiers	3,770	1,930	1,840
Waiters	3,760	2,110	1,650
Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	3,760	1,690	2,070
Bookkeepers	3,710	2,610	1,100
Checkers, Examiners and Related Mfg.	3,620	1,350	2,270
Cooks, exc. Private Household	3,430	1,770	1,660
Other Machine Operatives	2,630	1,520	1,110
Building Interior Cleaners, Other	2,550	1,690	860
Guards	2,550	1,610	940
Farmers (Owners and Tenants)	2,550	2,650	- 100
Elementary and Secondary Teachers	2,480	3,380	- 900
Typists	2,420	1,540	880
Registered Nurses	2,370	1,260	1,110
Practical Nurses	2,320	980	1,340
Truck Drivers	2,080	1,140	940
Carpenters	1,970	990	980
Receptionists	1,730	970	760
Accountants	1,720	1,060	660
Heavy Equip. Mechanics, incl. Diesel	1,720	1,030	690
Welders and Flame-Cutters	1,720	840	880
Automobile Mechanics	1,600	940	660
Child Care Workers, exc. Private	1,590	710	880
Other Operatives	1,570	1,050	520
Tool and Die Makers	1,450	840	610
Health Aides, exc. Nursing	1,450	590	860
Other Food Service Workers, exc. Private	1,410	790	620
Police and Detectives	1,410	370	1,040
Real Estate Agents and Brokers	1,400	920	480
Delivery and Route Workers	1,340	700	640
Bank and Financial Managers	1,330	490	840
Electricians	1,290	590	700
Packers & Wrappers, exc. Meat & Produce	1,210	620	590
Lawyers and Judges	1,200	800	400
Social Workers	1,200	590	610
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	1,200	490	710
Food Counter and Fountain Workers	1,130	540	590

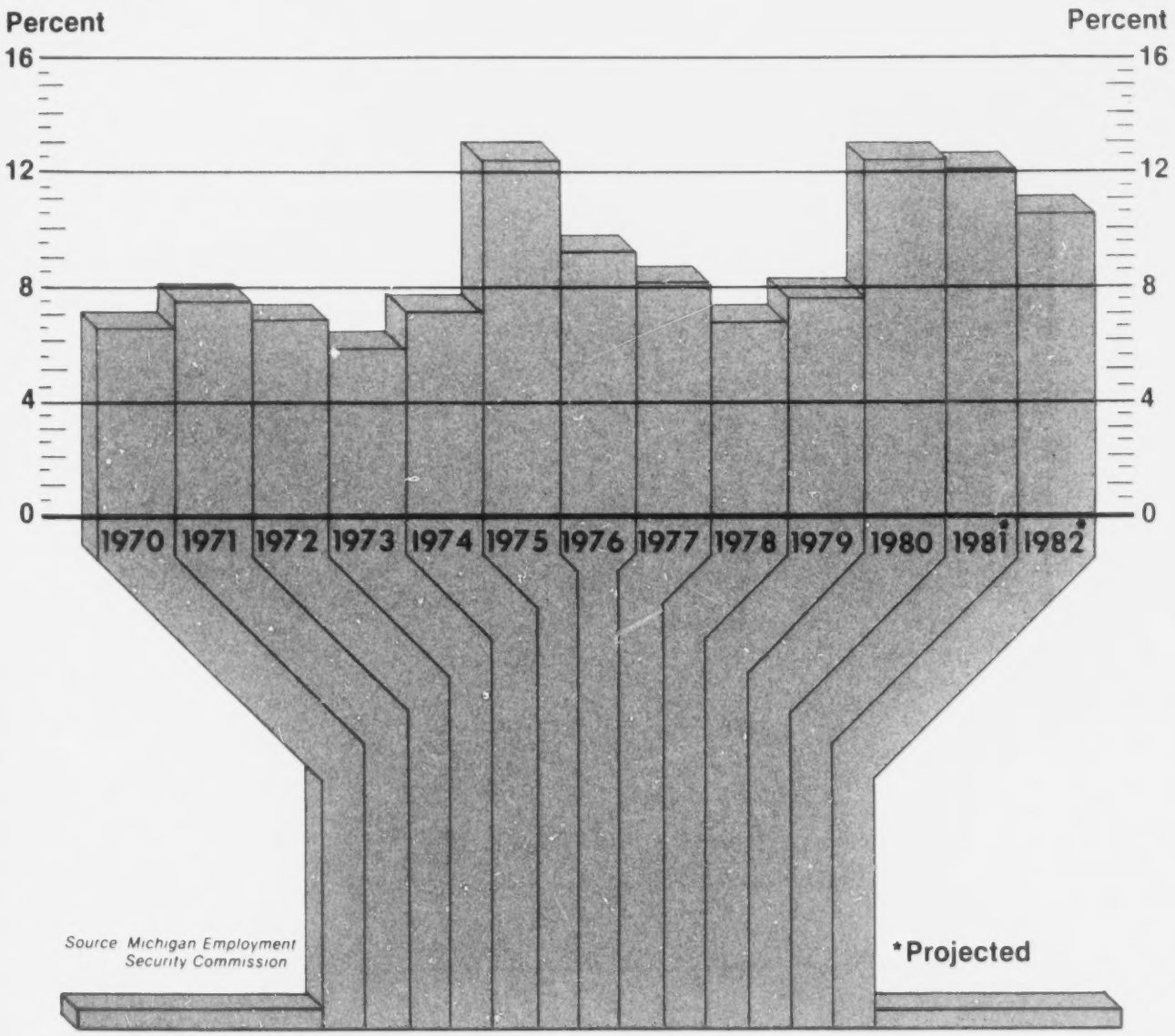
Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Table IX Concluded
Occupations with Greatest Number of Annual Openings
State of Michigan; 1976-1985

Occupations	Annual Average Openings		
	Total	Growth	Replacement
Stock Handlers	1,130	590	540
Bank Tellers	1,120	560	560
Gardeners & Groundskeepers, exc. Farm	1,120	760	360
Punch and Stamping Press Operatives	1,100	600	500
Fork Lift and Tow Motor Operatives	1,090	380	710
Freight and Material Handlers	1,090	560	530
Office Managers, Other	1,040	440	600
Restaurant, Cafe and Bar Managers	1,020	660	360
Hairdressers and Cosmetologists	1,020	790	230
Counter Clerks, exc. Food	980	640	340
Drafters	960	350	610
Teacher Aides, exc. School Monitors	960	310	650
Bartenders	920	580	340
Lodging Quarters Cleaners, exc. Private	910	370	540
Insurance Agents, Brokers and Related	900	580	320
Shipping and Receiving Clerks	870	450	420
Construction Laborers, Other	860	400	460
Stock Clerks and Storekeepers	850	530	320
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	820	470	350
Officials and Administrators, Other Public	810	490	320
Other Laborers	810	720	90
Physicians, Medical and Osteopathic	800	200	600
Personnel and Labor Relations Workers	750	330	420
Estimators and Investigators, NEC	750	500	250
Mechanical Engineers	710	360	350
Preschool and Kindergarten Teachers	680	360	320
Other Teachers, exc. College & Univ.	680	460	220
Statistical Clerks	680	400	280
Sales Managers, Retail Trade	670	320	350
Sales Managers exc. Retail Trade	650	260	390
Clergy	640	580	60
Air Conditioning, Heating & Refrig.	640	220	420
Dental Assistants	640	280	360
Dishwashers	630	360	270
Machinists	620	390	230
Painters, Manufactured Articles	610	240	370
Job and Die Setters, Metal	600	350	250
Laundry & Dry Cleaning Operatives, Other	600	350	250
School Admin., Elem. and Secondary	590	360	230
File Clerks	590	360	230
Legal Secretaries	570	250	320
Cutting Operatives, Other	570	290	280

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Chart II
Michigan's Unemployment Rate
(1970-1982)



Unemployment Developments and Outlook

During the 1970's, Michigan's unemployment rate averaged 8.0 percent, up substantially from the 1960's average of 5.4 percent. Although the U.S. rate was also higher during the 1970's, averaging 6.2 percent, it still is well below Michigan's rate. The slowdown in 1970, the oil embargo in late 1973, the 1974-75 recession and the concern in 1979 over the availability and rising price of gasoline, each had a dramatic impact on the state's jobless situation because of Michigan's sensitivity to national economic fluctuations. In each case, auto sales slumped, resulting in employment reductions throughout the state's economy.

Current Trends

Unemployment rate increases were widespread among the states from 1979 to 1980, according to annual average estimates from the Current Population Survey. Unemployment rates increased significantly in 32 states in all regions in 1980, although some regions were harder hit than others. Both the labor force and employment continued to grow in most states in 1980, however, in only a few were these gains significant.

Of the 32 states with significant unemployment rate increases, 22 rose more than the national increase of 1.3 percentage points, and nine of these more than 2.0 percentage points. The largest increases were in the North Central region (Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana) where cutbacks were prevelant in automobile-related and other durable goods manufacturing employment. Unemployment rates also increased sharply in the adjacent states of Kentucky and West Virginia, which were affected by declines in durable goods and mining employment, and in Idaho. Declines in construction affected virtually all of the 32 states where unemployment rates increased in 1980. By contrast, in 1979, only Michigan had a significant increase in the annual average unemployment rate as automobile production slowdowns began.

Michigan's Unemployment Highest in Nation

Five states had unemployment rates higher than 6.5 percent in 1980. Michigan was the highest at 12.6 percent, followed by Alaska and Indiana (9.6%), West Virginia (9.4%), and Alabama (8.8%). By contrast, only three northwestern farm states had relatively low unemployment rates of less than 6.5 percent in 1980 (Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming), compared with 12 states in 1979.

Unemployment Rates; U.S. and Michigan; 1970-80

	United States	Michigan
1970	4.9%	6.7%
1971	5.9	7.6
1972	5.6	7.0
1973	4.9	5.9
1974	5.6	7.4
1975	8.5	12.5
1976	7.7	9.4
1977	7.0	8.2
1978	6.0	6.9
1979	5.8	7.8
1980	7.1	12.6

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table X
Employment Status of Civilian Noninstitutional Population
by Age, Race and Sex; State of Michigan; 1980

Age/Race/Sex	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Percent
Total Persons				
16+	4298	3757	541	12.6%
16-19	434	343	91	21.0
20+	3864	3414	450	11.6
Males				
16+	2529	2187	343	13.6
16-19	236	178	58	24.6
20+	2293	2009	285	12.4
Females				
16+	1769	1570	198	11.2
16-19	198	164	33	16.7
20+	1571	1406	165	10.5
Total Whites				
16+	3791	3369	422	11.1
16-19	395	321	73	18.5
20+	3396	3048	349	10.3
Males				
16+	2250	1979	270	12.0
16-19	216	168	47	21.8
20+	2034	1811	223	11.0
Females				
16+	1541	1390	152	9.9
16-19	179	153	26	14.5
20+	1362	1237	126	9.3
Total Nonwhites				
16+	507	388	119	23.5
16-19	39	22	18	46.2
20+	468	366	101	21.6
Males				
16+	279	208	73	26.2
16-19	20	10	11	55.0
20+	259	198	62	23.9
Females				
16+	228	180	46	20.2
16-19	19	11	7	36.8
20+	209	169	39	18.7

Notes: Data in Thousands; Not Population-controlled
Totals may not equal summations because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Current Population Survey for Michigan

Reasons for Unemployment

Job Loss

The Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies jobseekers into four categories based on reasons for unemployment. The first group is identified as job losers. This group consists of persons whose employment ended involuntarily and who immediately began looking for work; it also includes persons on layoff. Job losers comprise the largest part of the unemployed. They accounted for 62.4 percent of the unemployed in Michigan in 1980, a significant increase from their 48.5 percent share in 1979. Two-thirds of the job losers were adult males on temporary or indefinite layoffs. Within the continental United States, Michigan had the highest 1980 unemployment rate for adult males (12.4%).

Job Leaving

Job leavers make up another portion of the unemployed. This group consists of individuals who resigned or otherwise voluntarily terminated their employment and immediately began looking for work. The proportion of job leavers tends to fluctuate with the business cycle. In other words, people are more likely to quit a job when times are good and jobs are plentiful. In 1980, job leavers accounted for 7.1 percent of the unemployed in Michigan, as compared with 13.1 percent in 1979. Unemployed adult job leavers were about equally divided between males and females. Teenagers, of both sexes, comprised about one-fifth of all job leavers.

Re-entry

Jobseekers may also be classified as re-entrants. This group consists of individuals who have previously worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer but have been temporarily out of the labor force. In Michigan, re-entrants comprised 22.1 percent of all jobseekers in 1980. Females (20+ years) accounted for about 48 percent of this second largest group of jobseekers in the state. Part of the reason for this high proportion is the large number of women who return to the labor force after leaving temporarily for child-bearing or family responsibilities.

New Entry

New entrants comprise the smallest category of jobseekers. This group consists of persons who have never worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer. New entrants accounted for one out of every ten of the unemployed in Michigan in 1980. Three-fourths of these new entrants to the labor market were teenagers (16-19 years) who have a more difficult time finding a job because of their relatively lower skill levels and lack of experience.

Table XI
Reasons for Unemployment by Sex and Age
State of Michigan; 1980

	Total Persons	Males 20+	Females 20+	Both Sexes 16-19
Total Unemployed, (000's)	534	282	162	90
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Job Losers	62.4	81.2	51.9	23.3
Layoffs	39.7	52.8	32.1	11.1
All Other	22.7	28.0	19.8	12.2
Job Leavers	7.1	5.3	9.3	8.9
Reentrants	22.1	12.1	35.2	30.0
New Entrants	8.4	1.8	4.3	37.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Current Population Survey for Michigan

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Data on the characteristics of the insured unemployed are available from information collected on claimants drawing regular unemployment benefits. During calendar year 1980, nonwhites comprised 17 percent of the claimants and females, 32 percent. Almost one-third of the insured unemployed had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer, and another 41 percent were out of work for 5-14 weeks.

Generally, the likelihood of a person drawing unemployment benefits diminishes with age as most short-term layoffs affect those with lowest seniority. However, as Michigan's economy weakened in 1979, the average age of the insured unemployed began to rise. By 1980, claimants between the ages of 25 and 34 years comprised over 33 percent of all persons drawing regular benefits. This was greater than the proportion for persons under the age of 25. Persons between the ages of 35 and 44 years represented 17 percent of all the insured unemployed versus 12 percent for 45 to 54 year-olds, 8 percent for 55-64 year-olds, and only one percent for those at least 65 years of age.

Statistics for 1980 also indicate that almost 54 percent of the insured unemployed were from the manufacturing industries. This represented an increase from the previous year when just slightly more than half of the regular U.I. claimants were from the manufacturing sector. Virtually all of the annual increase in manufacturing occurred in durable goods, most notably as the result of auto and related layoffs. The decline in the proportion of the insured unemployed from the nonmanufacturing sector occurred primarily in the labor-intensive trade and service industries. Even though these latter industries accounted for a smaller share of the insured unemployed in 1980, they still represented approximately one-quarter of all persons drawing regular U.I. benefits.

The 1980 occupational distribution of claimants revealed that over 30 percent of covered unemployment occurred in structural work, which includes such job fields as auto assembly, carpentry, electrical wiring, excavating, metal fabricating, painting and welding. The second largest occupational group was machine trades with 17.5 percent of the regular U.I. claimants. Unemployment in the machine trades, which are primarily skilled occupations, increased the fastest over the year, reflecting the pervasiveness of the auto-related recession. Clerical and sales workers comprised the third largest occupational category with slightly more than one-eighth of the insured unemployed.

Table XII
Characteristics of Insured Unemployed by Race,
Age and Sex; State of Michigan; 1980

Race and Age	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	286,916	100.0%	196,205	100.0%	90,711	100.0%
White	239,425	83.4	164,770	84.0	74,655	82.3
Nonwhite	47,491	16.6	31,435	16.0	16,056	17.7
Under 25	83,187	29.0	59,058	30.1	24,129	26.6
25-34	95,026	33.1	66,906	34.1	28,120	31.0
35-44	49,579	17.3	31,981	16.3	17,598	19.4
45-54	34,101	11.9	21,583	11.0	12,518	13.8
55-64	21,867	7.6	14,519	7.4	7,348	8.1
65+	3,156	1.1	2,158	1.1	998	1.1

Table XIII
Duration of Unemployment by Sex
State of Michigan; 1980

Weeks of Unemployment	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	286,916	100.0%	196,205	100.0%	90,711	100.0%
1-2 Weeks	45,300	15.8	32,463	16.5	12,837	14.2
3-4 Weeks	31,215	10.9	21,726	11.1	9,489	10.5
5-14 Weeks	117,075	40.8	79,239	40.4	37,836	41.7
15+ Weeks	93,326	32.5	62,777	32.0	30,549	33.7

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division
ES-203 Report

Table XIV
Insured Unemployment by Industry and Occupation
State of Michigan; 1980

Industry	Number	Percent
Total	286,916	100.0%
Manufacturing	154,740	53.9
Durable Goods	132,705	46.3
Nondurable Goods	22,035	7.7
Nonmanufacturing	132,176	46.1
Mining	1,991	0.7
Contract Construction	37,209	13.0
Public Utilities	9,455	3.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	41,008	14.3
Finance, Real Estate & Ins.	4,274	1.5
Services	31,175	10.9
All Other	7,064	2.5

Occupation	Number	Percent
Total	286,916	100.0%
Professional, Technical & Managerial	22,996	8.0
Clerical & Sales	35,705	12.4
Service	20,215	7.0
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	3,118	1.1
Processing	14,406	5.0
Machine Trades	50,274	17.5
Bench Work	21,059	7.3
Structural Work	87,067	30.3
Miscellaneous	32,076	11.2

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division
ES-203 Report

Unemployment Outlook

Unemployment in Michigan is expected to climb from 11.4 percent in fiscal year 1980 to 12.6 percent in fiscal year 1981 as the state continues to reel from the effects of declining car sales and soaring inflation. By fiscal year 1982, the economy is anticipated to stabilize somewhat with unemployment dropping to 475,000 or 10.9 percent. Although the state's economy is expected to improve somewhat by fiscal year 1982, the effects of double-digit joblessness for three consecutive years will undoubtedly be felt well into the mid-1980's.

Youth Unemployment

Persistently high unemployment among teenagers is one of the most difficult unsolved socioeconomic problems of the post-World War II era. Youth, and particularly minority youth, pose an extremely perplexing problem because they suffer from high rates of joblessness even when the labor force as a whole experiences relatively low levels of unemployment. In 1980, an average of 91,000 teenagers (16-19 years) in Michigan were unable to find jobs; and their unemployment rate at 21.0 percent was 1.8 times that for persons 20 years or more of age. By fiscal year 1982, youth unemployment in Michigan is expected to edge down to 84,000 or 19.0 percent. Nonwhite teenagers will continue to experience the highest unemployment as their rate averages 38.1 percent versus 17.5 percent for their white counterparts.

Minority Unemployment

Similar to teenagers, the minority unemployment problem is one of increasing concern both in the state and nation. To date, substantial federal job efforts have had limited impact on reducing the numbers of minorities out of work. Although at times the figures decline somewhat, they remain consistently high. There are many well-documented barriers to employment of minorities. The major ones include discrimination, and lack of education, skills or transportation.

In 1980, an average of 119,000 nonwhites in Michigan were unable to find jobs. Their unemployment rate, at 23.5 percent, was double the white jobless rate. Perhaps the best indication of the problems faced by nonwhites, however, is that they accounted for only 12 percent of the statewide labor force in 1980, but more than one-fifth of the unemployed. By fiscal year 1982, it is estimated that the nonwhite jobless rate will fall to 18.1 percent compared with 10.0 percent for whites.

Female Unemployment

Unemployment is a very crucial and persistent problem for female workers. The average rate of unemployment has been higher for women than men almost every year since 1950. This has been true in Michigan as well as nationwide. The exception to this is that male unemployment increases faster in recessionary periods than does female joblessness, which also climbs but not as fast. For example, in Michigan during the 1975 recession, male unemployment climbed to 12.5 percent while female unemployment increased to 12.4 percent. Similarly, in 1980, the male jobless rate of 13.6 percent topped the female rate of 11.2 percent. By fiscal year 1982, however, the historical disparity between male and female unemployment is expected to return. It is estimated that 198,000 women will be unemployed in Michigan in fiscal year 1982 for a jobless rate of 11.9 percent, which will surpass the male rate of 10.2 percent.

Various reasons account for the difference in unemployment rates between men and women. First, the educational backgrounds of females do not adequately prepare them to compete for the better jobs in the economy. Secondly, higher unemployment among women also stems from their different patterns of labor force entry and reentry. These patterns seem to be changing, however, as female workers display a heightened attachment to the labor force.

Table XV
Employment Status Projections
by Age, Race, and Sex; State of Michigan;
Fiscal Year 1982

Age	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
Total Persons				
16+	4366	3891	475	10.9%
16-19	441	357	84	19.0
20+	3925	3534	391	10.0
Males				
16+	2706	2429	277	10.2
16-19	239	189	50	20.9
20+	2467	2240	227	9.2
Females				
16+	1660	1462	198	11.9
16-19	202	168	34	16.8
20+	1458	1294	164	11.2
Total Whites				
16+	3868	3483	385	10.0
16-19	401	331	70	17.5
20+	3467	3152	315	9.1
Males				
16+	2421	2197	224	9.3
16-19	218	176	42	19.3
20+	2203	2021	182	8.3
Females				
16+	1448	1287	161	11.1
16-19+	183	155	28	15.3
20+	1265	1132	133	10.5
Total Nonwhites				
16+	497	407	90	18.1
16-19+	40	26	14	35.0
20+	457	381	76	16.6
Males				
16+	285	232	53	18.6
16-19+	21	13	8	38.1
20+	264	219	45	17.0
Females				
16+	212	175	37	17.5
16-19	19	13	6	31.6
20+	193	162	31	16.1

Note: Data in Thousands

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Table XVI
Characteristics of Job Service Applicants;
State of Michigan; Fiscal Year 1980

	Total	Disadvantaged	Nondisadvantaged
Total	504,400	273,300	231,100
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age			
Under 20	9.5	10.3	8.6
20-21	8.5	7.0	10.2
22-24	13.8	11.8	16.2
25-44	53.5	58.5	47.6
45-54	9.1	9.1	9.2
55-64	4.9	3.0	7.0
65 Plus	0.7	0.4	1.1
Race			
White	68.4	56.2	82.8
Nonwhite	31.6	43.8	17.2
Sex			
Male	52.9	43.7	63.8
Female	47.1	56.3	36.2
Education			
0-7	3.2	4.5	1.7
8-11	35.3	45.6	23.0
12	43.9	38.3	50.5
13-16	16.4	11.1	22.7
16 Plus	1.2	0.5	2.1
Occupation			
Professional, Tech. & Managerial	7.5	4.9	10.4
Clerical & Sales	18.4	18.4	18.3
Services	17.8	24.6	10.1
Farming & Related	1.3	1.6	1.0
Processing	3.8	3.9	3.7
Machine Trades	12.0	9.2	15.2
Bench Work	6.8	5.9	7.7
Structural Work	17.3	14.5	20.5
Miscellaneous	15.1	17.0	13.1

Source: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System)

Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged

In fiscal year 1980, the economically disadvantaged totaled 273,300 or approximately 54 percent of all MESC job applicants in the active file. Economically disadvantaged persons are generally confronted with many employment barriers. Therefore, certain characteristics of this group are of major importance to social and government planners responsible for providing effective employment and training services.

A major characteristic of the economically disadvantaged is their limited educational background. Approximately half of the disadvantaged applicants have less than a high school education. This compares with 25 percent of the nondisadvantaged applicants.

The age distribution of the disadvantaged is similar to that of the nondisadvantaged applicants with two exceptions. First, a larger proportion of the disadvantaged (59%) are between the ages of 25 and 44 years than is true of the nondisadvantaged (48%). Secondly, a smaller proportion of the disadvantaged (3%) are 55 years of age or older as compared with the nondisadvantaged (8%).

Generally, the economically disadvantaged applicants are more heavily concentrated in relatively low-paying occupations. This is true for the service area where approximately one out of every four disadvantaged are employed compared with one out of every ten nondisadvantaged applicants. In the higher-paying professional and blue-collar occupations, there is a greater concentration of nondisadvantaged applicants.

Both females and minorities have a disproportionate representation among the disadvantaged. Although females represent 36 percent of the nondisadvantaged jobseekers, they comprise 56 percent of the economically disadvantaged applicants. In terms of race, the majority (56%) of the disadvantaged are white although nonwhites do represent a greater share of the poor than they do of the population.

Michigan Occupations with Favorable Outlook

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Professional, Technical and Managerial		
Managers, Adm., Other (235,200)	13,280	Average growth due to expanding business activity and the increasing demand for managerial skills. The need for managers will be greatest in selected nonmanufacturing and government jobs.
Real Estate Agents (14,100)	1,400	Above-average growth expected as a result of the growing demand for housing and other properties.
Bank and Financial Mgrs. (15,800)	1,330	Above-average growth due to expanding financial services. College graduates who meet the standards of management trainees should find good opportunities for entry-level positions.
Office Managers, NEC (11,950)	1,040	Above-average growth reflecting continued business expansion. The need for managers will be greatest in nonmanufacturing and government jobs
Engineers (51,900)	2,120	Employment opportunities for those with degrees in engineering are expected to be good through the 1980's. Industrial and mechanical engineering expected to experience the fastest growth.
Engineering and Science Technicians (42,350)	1,430	Employment expected to grow faster than average through the 1980's. Generally favorable job opportunities are expected for drafters, electrical/electronic technicians, and industrial/mechanical engineerin technicians.

*Estimates based on vacancies created by death, retirement or withdrawal from the labor forc Openings arising from migration, occupational mobility and turnover not included.

MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONS WITH FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Professional, Technical and Managerial		
Lawyers (14,700)	1,200	Above-average growth expected in response to increased business activity and the growing complexity of the legal system. However, keen competition is likely for salaried positions. Starting a practice will remain risky and expensive; best prospects will be in small towns and expanding suburbs.
Accountants (34,700)	1,720	Average growth expected as managers rely more on accounting information to meet organizational and governmental requirements. College graduates, particularly those who had part-time accounting experience while in school, will be in greater demand than other applicants. Those trained in computer techniques will also be preferred.
Clerical		
Secretaries		Above-average employment expected. Employment will increase substantially as the economy expands and the demand grows for many types of services.
Legal (4,950)	570	
Medical (3,350)	490	
Other (126,100)	9,630	
Misc. Clerical (51,500)	7,290	Above-average growth expected. The growing volume of paper work and the continued expansion of those businesses that traditionally have employed various clerical personnel should assure steady employment growth.
Cashiers (51,150)	3,770	Job openings for cashiers are expected to be plentiful through 1985. Some openings will result from growth but most will be due to replacement needs.

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified

MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONS WITH FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Clerical		
Typists (42,100)	2,420	Continued growth of the economy, particularly in those industries that generate vast quantities of written records and correspondence, will assure very good prospects for typists in the years ahead.
Receptionists (22,750)	1,730	Employment opportunities are excellent. Many openings will result each year from replacement needs and business expansion.
Billing Clerks (6,050)	550	Above-average growth because of future expansion in industry sales and services.
Bank Tellers (16,400)	1,120	Above-average growth expected as banks expand services. High replacement needs and expansion of bank services should create good opportunities for jobs.
Teacher Aides, exc. Monitors (10,550)	960	Above-average growth anticipated as more aides are hired to lessen teachers' clerical duties.
Medical		
Physicians and Osteopathic Physicians (13,100)	800	Employment outlook expected to be favorable. New physicians should have little difficulty in establishing new practices
Registered Nurses (31,500)	2,370	Above-average growth. Favorable opportunities, especially for nurses with graduate education seeking positions as teachers and administrators. Particular demand in some southern states and many inner-city locations.

MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONS WITH FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Medical		
Practical Nurses (23,950)	2,320	Above-average growth. Employment outlook expected to be very good in response to the needs of a growing population and growing health care demands.
Nurses Aides, Orderlies (41,750)	3,760	Above-average growth. Many openings will be created through steady occupational growth and high replacement needs. Most new openings will be in nursing homes, convalescent homes, and other long-term care facilities.
Health Aides, exc. Nursing (13,900)	1,450	Above-average growth expected due to increased population and growing demand for health care.
Dental Assistants (6,500)	640	Above-average growth as a result of the increasing use of assistants by dentists. Very good opportunities for full-time and part-time jobs, especially for graduates of approved programs.
Health Administrators (5,300)	510	Above-average growth expected as the quality and quantity of patient services increases and hospital management becomes more complex. Best opportunities for those with graduate degrees.
Therapists (6,400)	540	Above-average growth as a result of growing public interest in rehabilitation of disabled persons and expansion of established occupational therapy programs.

MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONS WITH FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Sales		
Sales & Sales Workers, NEC (174,400)	9,650	Average growth expected. Greatest number of openings anticipated in retail trade sales positions. Many part-time jobs will be available in suburban shopping centers which have retail stores open several nights a week.
Crafts		
Carpenters (31,650)	1,970	Above-average growth expected due to increasing construction of new structures and alteration and maintenance of old ones. Plentiful job opportunities except during economic downturns.
Plumbers & Pipefitters (17,700)	1,200	Above-average growth expected as a larger proportion of homes have air conditioning equipment, solar heating devices, and appliances such as washing machines and kitchen waste disposal equipment. The outlook is also favorable in the installation and maintenance of plant equipment.
Construction Workers		Above-average growth due to expanding construction activity. Several areas are particularly favorable due to increased use of (1) concrete as building material, (2) drywall in place of plaster, (3) energy-saving insulation, and (4) glass in building designs. Greatest opportunities in metropolitan areas.
Drywall Inst. (2,150)	170	
Cement Finishers (1,900)	180	
Insulation Wkrs. (1,100)	110	
Paperhangers (350)	50	
Glaziers (1,600)	120	

MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONS WITH FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Crafts		
Electricians (25,250)	1,290	Above-average growth expected as more electricians are needed to install electrical fixtures and wiring in new and renovated buildings. Favorable employment outlook expected for maintenance electricians with the increased use of electrical and electronic equipment by industry.
Air Cond., Htg., Refrig. Mechanics (6,100)	640	Above-average growth expected due to increasing demand for air conditioned buildings. In addition, more refrigeration equipment will be needed for the production, storage and marketing of food and other perishables.
Industrial Production		
Fork Lift, Tow Motor Operatives (24,550)	1,090	Average growth expected. Most openings will result from replacement needs.
Sewers and Stitchers (11,100)	970	Above-average growth expected. Many jobs will be created due to replacement needs, although employment growth will be slowed by new developments in factory equipment.
Packers, Wrappers, exc. Meat Produce (21,200)	1,210	Average growth expected. Employment growth will be slowed by new technological developments. Most openings will occur as a result of replacement needs.
Freight, Mtrl. Handlers (29,600)	1,090	Average growth expected as a result of increased demand for trucking services.

MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONS WITH FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Services		
Cooks, exc. Private (42,850)	3,430	Above-average growth expected as population grows and people spend more money on eating out. Most starting jobs available in small restaurants, school cafeterias, and other eating places where food preparation is simple.
Food Workers		Above-average growth expected as population expansion and higher incomes create more business for eating places. Also, many food workers are students who work part-time while attending school and find jobs in other occupations after graduation. Because of high turnover, these jobs are plentiful and relatively easy to find.
NEC, exc. Pvt. (18,500)	1,480	
Counter Wkrs. (14,150)	1,130	
Waiters/Waitresses (60,550)	3,760	Average growth because of increasing restaurant business.
Guards (22,250)	2,550	Above-average growth as a result of increased concern over crime and vandalism. Best opportunities in guard and security agencies and in night-shift jobs.
Cleaning Workers		Average growth expected as rising number of office buildings, hospitals, apartment houses, hotels and motels increases the demand for maintenance services. Good opportunities for full-time, part-time, and evening work.
Janitors (68,100)	4,350	
Bldg. Interior (30,350)	2,550	
Lodging Qtrs., NEC (5,450)	910	
Child Care Wkrs. exc. Pvt. (11,200)	1,590	Above-average growth due to the increased number of private day care facilities. Continued growth is assured as an increasing number of young mothers work.

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission; Research and Statistics Division

Technical Notes and Explanatory Material

Labor Market Areas - consist of a central community and surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity or labor demand and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Major labor market areas (SMSA's) have a central city (or adjoining cities) with a population of 50,000 or more. Small labor market areas do not have a central city of 50,000 or more and are not part of a major area.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) - are established by the Bureau of the Budget so that local economic and social statistics collected by many government and private organizations may be presented on a common geographic basis. Two basic considerations are involved in the establishment of an SMSA. First, each SMSA must include at least one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or two cities having contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000. The smaller city must have a population of at least 15,000. In addition, at least 75 percent of the labor force must be nonagricultural, thus defining the metropolitan character of the area.

Current Population Survey - is conducted monthly in approximately 2,700 Michigan households by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to derive civilian labor force, total employment and unemployment estimates for the state. These estimates are prepared directly by BLS and released at the same time as the national figures each month. Labor force estimates for subareas of Michigan are compiled by the Research and Statistics Division of MESC based on standard BLS procedures. These independently derived figures for labor market areas are then adjusted for additivity to the statewide totals.

Civilian Labor Force (By Place of Residence) - is the summation of the number of area residents who are estimated to be employed and the number of area residents estimated to be unemployed.

Employment, Total - includes an unduplicated estimate of area residents who earned wages during the week including the 12th of each month. This estimate includes agricultural employees, self-employed and unpaid family workers, domestics and strikers, as well as residents who were employed in wage and salary jobs within the labor market area or in another labor market area.

Unemployment, Total - is an unduplicated estimate of area residents who did not earn any wages during the survey week including the 12th of the month, and who were able, available, and actively seeking work during the thirty-day period preceding the survey week.

Unemployment Rate - is the total number of unemployed in the labor market area divided by the civilian labor force in the area.

Wage and Salary Employment (By Place of Work) - is an estimate of the number of individual jobs in the area during the survey week. These estimates are available by industry and include nonresidents who commute into the labor market area for work, as well as individuals who have more than one job in the same labor market area.

Workers Involved in Labor Disputes - is an estimate of the number of jobs that are affected by a labor-management dispute during the entire survey week. Workers included in this category are not considered unemployed since they have a job attachment.

Benchmark (Current Employment Survey) - indicates the most recent time period during which the industry employment estimates, which are based on a monthly sample of local employers, were compared with and adjusted to the total count of area jobs as reported under the Michigan Employment Security Act. Also, previous estimates of noncovered employment are compared with the results of special surveys conducted for the benchmark month of March.

Benchmark (Current Population Survey) - indicates the most recent time period during which the labor force, employment and unemployment estimates, by place of residence, were compared with and adjusted to the national household survey conducted in Michigan by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Population Composition Projections, Fiscal Year 1982 - rely on national survival and state fertility rates for determining expected survivors and births, and on estimated net migration rates by area. These data were used in conjunction with 1970 census statistics, by race (nonwhite = total - white), sex, and age cohort, to develop a percentage distribution for the population in 1975 and then this distribution was applied to an independently derived total population projection for 1982 to develop 1982 area population composition estimates. Some modifications and/or aggregation of data were necessary to provide estimates for central cities, prime sponsor areas, and newly defined SMSA's.

Labor Force Composition Projections, Fiscal Year 1982 - rely on 1970-1975 national changes in labor force participation rates by age/sex/race cohorts, and special 4th and 6th count 1970 census tabulations prepared under contract with the Employment and Training Administration by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories to provide 1970 base data for the labor force and the unemployed. These data were applied to an estimate of total persons expected to be in the labor force in FY 1982 in order to derive characteristics of labor force participants. A similar technique was used to develop unemployment composition projections.

Economically Disadvantaged Person - an individual who meets one of the following criteria:

1. Is a member of a family which receives welfare payments.
2. Is a member of a family whose income during the previous six months on an annualized basis was such that:

    a. The family would have qualified for public assistance if it had applied, or
    b. It did not exceed the poverty level, or
    c. It did not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.

3. Is a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made.

4. Is a person whose status presents significant barriers to employment such as:

   a. A client of a sheltered workshop,
   b. A handicapped individual,
   c. A person residing in an institution or facility providing 24-hour support such as a prison, a hospital or a community care facility, or
   d. A regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility or similar institution.

Poverty Level Income - is the maximum annual income a family of given size can receive, and still be considered "economically disadvantaged."

The poverty income level guidelines are as follows:

Family Size	Annual Income	
	Nonfarm	Farm
1	$3,790	$3,250
2	5,010	4,280
3	6,230	5,310
4	7,450	6,340
5	8,670	7,370
6	9,890	8,400

For family units with more than six members, add $1,220 for each additional member in a nonfarm family, and $1,030 for each additional member in a farm family.